THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 64

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

League Makes Japan Demand

Cuba Is on Verge of Revolt

Britain Weighs a Debt Offer

Senate Calls 250 Witnesses

Baseball Wages Tumble Down

Canada Gets a Reindeer Herd

JAPAN'S backing down on the Manchurian question proves to be too full of qualifications to cause any joy at Geneva. The Tokyo "concessions" when analyzed are found to represent no actual change of heart on Japan's part, but rather merely an effort to halt the emphatic recommendations being prepared by the Committee of 19 for the Assembly. Japan's policy of retaining Manchuria and adding Jehol to the puppet state remains as before. To wipe out any confusion Geneva asks Tokyo a point-blank question—Will it admit that the Manchoukuo régime doesn't constitute a settlement of the Manchurian problem?

¶ Cuba is in the midst of great trials. President Gerardo Machado, head of the state since 1925, is backed by the Supreme Court, which appoints judges of the lesser courts, and by the army, whose salaries he pays. Virtual martial law is in force, the President moves about heavily guarded, the press censorship is rigidly enforced, and there are many stories of uprisings and assassinations. President Machado, hearing demands for his resignation, maintains he alone is strong enough to guide the state. The United States has right of intervention—But Washington wants Cuba to work out its salvation.

¶ London sees the British Cabinet go exhaustively into the American war debt subject with Sir Ronald Lindsay. Opinion is that the Ambassador to America, who recently visited Mr. Roosevelt, is consulted not only on the lump sum to be offered, but in considering trade and other arrangements calculated to increase the political feasibility of a settlement. Both in London and Washington the lack of public discussion of terms is helping the situation—Silence is said to be at the urgent request of the President-Elect.

¶ The U. S. Senate broadens the scope of its inquiry into the business slump. About 200 names have been added to the original 50 who were asked to appear before the Senate investigating committee. While the first ones were bankers and economists, the new names indicate testimony and opinions from many walks of life, even "progressives" and "radicals" now being summoned. Senator Harrison of Mississippi leads the project. An interesting feature develops—Many eminent ones are willing to tell what's the matter with the country, but insist on doing so in secret.

¶ British fliers establish a new long-distance, nonstop flight record. Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts fly from Cranwell, Eng., to Walfish Bay, 800 miles north of Cape Town, a hop of 5411 miles, in 57 hours and 28 minutes. This beats the American long-distance record made by Russell Boardman and Lieut. John Polando by more than 300 miles. London to Cape Town in one hop now becomes a possibility; soon it will have been realized—Then, with human thinking liberated, it will become a commonplace.

¶ American baseball clubs feel the weight of the salary-cutting ax. For 1932 salaries of the players were lopped off about $400,000, and the 1933 cuts are said to be twice that amount. Yet harassed owners of the major league clubs, attending the winter meeting in New York, feel that the pay rolls are still too high and look forward to further retrenchment next season. Even mighty Babe Ruth is said to have been asked to drop from his last season's salary of $75,000 to a mere pittance of $50,000—But the game and the gate will come back; leave that to the fans.

¶ Germany sees the sudden clapping on of drastic tariffs in the live-stock industry and products. The duty on fresh meat doubles, that on lard increases 500 per cent. The United States, Denmark, Holland, Lithuania and Australia are the countries primarily affected. The measures, frankly intended to be prohibitive, halt goods of an annual value of 115,000,000 marks. Dr. Hugenberg, new economic dictator, strikes toward an agriculturally independent Germany—But does he nullify the Hitler promises of cheaper food?

¶ Canada accomplishes the moving of a great herd of reindeer from Alaska to the delta of the Mackenzie River. Across long stretches of difficult terrain, herders move 2300 animals which are to constitute a new source of food and clothing for Canada's native population in the Northwest. In the summer the herd will graze near the Mackenzie's mouth; during the winter it will be kept in reindeer moss on plateaus about 60 miles away. Better times are ahead for the natives—The reindeer becomes foundational to existence in that land of the long cold.

British Cabinet Stands Firm For Final War Debt Action

Political Feasibility of American Trade Arrangements Being Explored—Federation of British Industries Puts Stress on Higher Price Levels

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—The prolonged nature of the discussions proceeding here between the British Cabinet and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington, is taken to point to a much wider scale than merely receiving the report of the Warm Springs meeting with President-Elect Roosevelt.

Not only has the question of what lump sum payment Britain could offer for debt settlement to be canvassed, but also what mutually advantageous trade and other arrangements could be suggested to increase the political feasibility of final settlement of the war debt, to which the MacDonald government attaches the greatest importance.

This has postponed arrangements for Sir Ronald's return to the United States, which, however, is not to be much longer delayed.

These Cabinet discussions are supplementary to purely domestic action, also under consideration, to help forward trade recovery generally. The Federation of British Industries, representing United Kingdom manufacturers, has come out today with a declaration for a rise in commodity price levels as the primary objective of Britain's monetary policy.

Such rise, the F. B. I. says, should be continued until reasonable profitableness of production is restored. The F. B. I. would stabilize sterling upon a commodity basis until all danger is removed of dependence upon a "mismanaged gold standard." The federation also urges "conscious direction of savings to flow into investments calculated to obtain the maximum advantage for industry."

This demand chimes with growing belief here in the desirability of such definite currency action as Prof. A. C. Pigou has suggested for implementing the British Government's declared policy of raising wholesale commodity prices.

British commercial and banking opinion is still far from being at all generally favorable to the suggestion recently adumbrated by The Times of London that a cautious unbalancing of the budget may be the most effective means of achieving the policy agreed upon.

Nevertheless difficulties are recognizable of applying without some such expedient the advice given independently by Mr. John M. Keynes Dec. 24 and Sir Arthur Salter Jan. 9 for an inflationary currency note issue by the Bank for International Settlements.

The F. B. I. does not attempt to resolve this question, but The Times says today that British public opinion, while recognizing that the

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SENATE READY TO START ITS SLUMP INQUIRY

Increases List of Experts to 250—Baruch Opens Hearing Monday

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The Senate broadened to 250 its original list of 50 leading economists, financiers, students of government and men of affairs who will testify before the Finance Committee starting Monday in the national symposium on business recovery.

The experiment of bringing in experts by the wholesale to spread on the record for the benefit of Congress and of the nation their views on the fundamental causes of economic disturbances, and remedies therefor, will begin with evidence from Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, New York banker, and Mr. Charles C. Teague, former Federal Farm Board member. On Tuesday Mr. Paul Block, editor; Mr. Herman F. Arentz, Harvard economist; Mr. Alexander Legge, former head of the Farm Board, and Mr. George N. Peek, farm leader, are on the list of witnesses.

The addition of some 200 names to the list of witnesses originally published completely shifts the weight of evidence that is likely to be accumulated. The new group contains many progressives and liberals and not a few of what might be called radical spokesmen. The earlier list was composed mostly of bankers and economists who represented the orthodox anti-inflation, sound-money school whose opposition to drastic innovations in the way of governmental control of finance was accepted in advance.

Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, who is primarily responsible for selecting the witnesses, said at the time the first group was announced that more names would be added later. In the meantime pressure has been exerted on Senator Harrison, it is learned, to give liberal representatives an opportunity to be heard. This pressure, it is understood, came particularly from the group of progressive Republicans who supported President-Elect Roosevelt.

Widens Point of View

As a result the new list is greatly broadened both in number and character. The new names also make it more apparent than ever that there is no prospect of unified testimony, and that the points of view will be almost as divergent as witnesses.

Among those added in the new list are Sidney Hillman, New York labor leader; Stuart Chase, economist and author; Dr. John Dewey, Columbia University professor, head of the radical People's Lobby; Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard; Prof. Charles A. Beard, historian; Mr. Scott Nearing; Mr. Lawrence Dennis, former state department attaché; Dr. Mary van Kleeck, sociologist and economist; Prof. James Harvey Rogers, Yale; the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Coughlin; Mr. Donald R. Richberg, labor advocate; Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin; Prof. A. A. Berle, Columbia University; Dr. John H. Gray;

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Cuban Ship of State Buffeted By Trade Winds of Distress

Machado Keeps Firm Hand on Helm in Effort to Cross Rough Seas—Washington Loath to Act Under Platt Intervention Amendment

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The Cuban economic-political situation is about to blow up if dispatches from that island are correct. The Cuban army is reported quartered in the University of Havana, and all high and normal schools closed. Persons travel from one city to another require military permits.

Cuba's national economy is believed to be at an extreme of deterioration, and political animosities at an extreme of bitterness; while the Government is known to maintain itself through military and press censorship. A presidential declaration that "constitutional government" exists is voided by constant assassinations and virtual martial law throughout the island.

The rank and file of Cuban citizens, and Americans interested in constitutional rights for Cubans, declare that the United States Government shall invoke the Platt Amendment, intervene, and oust the President. Meanwhile, Washington waits, hoping that Cuba will pull itself from a hole it did not dig.

It was generally understood, until recently, that American business interests supported the Cuban President. These interests believed that such support was the best guaranty of law and order. More lately, according to information here, vested capital has turned strong pressure upon the American Government to "take proper action to forestall a serious outbreak upon the island."

Up to now, Gerardo Machado, President since 1925 and a popular figure at that time, has weathered the political and economic storms. And there are men here in Washington who believe him capable of steering his ship of state through the troubled waters between him and the 1935 Cuban election. However, these men qualify their opinions with two provisos:

1. An addition of one-half to three-quarters of a cent per pound must be made to the present price of sugar.

2. A sufficient sum of money must be obtained at regular intervals to decrease a floating indebtedness approximated at somewhere around $40,000,000. This sum is made up of back salaries to government employees, other expenses, and certain claims not enumerated.

Should these two provisos materialize, or perhaps should the second one take shape, President Machado has a fair chance to overcome every obstacle.

Today President Machado is the Government. His control extends through the Legislature and into the hall of the Supreme Court. His own

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Hulutao Harbor Works Seized by Japanese

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POSITION OF PORT

Revolt Threats Face Machado Régime in Cuba

Expedition From Mexico or Honduras Expected to Start Outbreak

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 9 (AP)—Confidential government sources today admitted they had reason to believe "something big" is brewing among Cuban exiles in the United States and Central American nations.

The "something big," these sources expected, would take the form of an expedition from Mexico to Honduras to touch off the long predicted second revolution against President Gerardo Machado's Government.

An attempt to overthrow his régime in August, 1931, was cleaned up by President Machado's army of some 12,000 men and resulted in the flight of the former President, Gen. Mario G. Menocal, now directing activities of Cuban exiles in Miami.

Unconfirmed reports continued to trickle through today that scattered bands of would-be rebels have taken to the brush in hilly, far-away Oriente Province, cradle of all Cuban revolutions, including that which freed it from Spain.

The Government's information is that a vanguard of 150 men from Mexico or Honduras would land in Cuba, probably in Oriente, and provide the signal for the uprising. General concentrations were reported planned in Mexico or Honduras.

Cubans in Miami last week admitted some 15 of their number would leave soon for Mexico, but denied the fact had any political significance.

A party of 19 Cuban students got away safely from near Caibarien over the week-end in a small boat and reports received today said they landed in Florida. Rumors that another yacht carried away 30 others about 10 days ago could not be verified.

The past several months have seen a constant outflow of the Government's opponents to the United States and other countries. Some were women, who, the Government heard, would be nurses in the proposed rebel invasion.

Three other 1931 revolt leaders, Colonels Carlos Mendieta, Roberto M. dez Penate and Aurelio Hevia, now refugees in the Mexican Embassy, were expected to leave Cuba soon for Mexico.

President Machado has been in office for nearly eight years. His unopposed reëlection to a six-year term which began in 1929 led to the open rebellion and his Government's suspension of constitutional guarantees (equivalent to martial law).

LEAGUE ASKS TOKYO STAND ON MANCHUS

Point-Blank Query on Status of Manchoukuo Sent to Japan

GENEVA TO CLARIFY VAGUE CONDITIONS

Committee of Nineteen Puts Non-Recognition Clause in Report

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 9—Finding Japan's new proposals too vague, the Committee of Nineteen this morning instructed Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to ask the Tokyo Government point-blank the question whether it would admit that the Manchoukuo régime does not constitute a settlement of the Manchurian problem.

The committee for the first time engaged in general discussion on the recent developments in Jehol and considered whether it could take useful action to improve the situation there.

The subcommittee of nine is continuing its work on the draft recommendations to the Assembly. Unanimity continues to prevail in the Committee of Nineteen and there is no intention of altering the firm stand wthich has been taken toward Japan.

It has been reported in the press that Japan has withdrawn its objection to non-recognition of Manchoukuo. This statement requires important qualifications. What really happened is this: Japan finally consented to the retention in the statement of reasons which accompanies the committee's report of a clause which states: "Simply to return to the situation previous to September, 1931, would not suffice to procure a durable solution."

But Japan insisted on adding to this statement of reasons a sentence taken out of chapter nine of the Lytton report as follows:

"A satisfactory régime for the future might be evolved out of the present one without any violent change."

The committee decided that this was too indefinite, and therefore this morning put the direct question to Japan as stated above.

Chinese Stand Firm

While the committee insists on non-recognition of Manchoukuo and some of its members go further and demand non-coöperation with the puppet state, the Chinese delegation is insisting upon non-continuation of the Manchoukuo régime.

The committee is embodying in its report not only a non-recognition clause, but also 10 points listed in chapter nine of the Lytton report as necessary conditions for a satisfactory settlement in Manchuria.

These requirements are: First, compatibility with the interest of both China and Japan; second, consideration for the interest of Russia; third, conformity with the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris and the Nine-Power Treaty; fourth, recognition of Japan's interests in Manchuria; fifth, establishment of a new treaty of relations between China and Japan; sixth, effective provision for settlement of future disputes; seventh, Manchurian autonomy consistent with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China; eighth, internal order and security against external aggression through maintenance of local militia forces; ninth, encouragement of economic rapprochement between China and Japan; tenth, international coöperation in Chinese reconstruction.

Korean Nationalist Plea

The recommendations of the two parties to the dispute have almost been completed and the committee is preparing to turn to recommendations to be made to members of the League and possibly to states who are not members.

The Korean Nationalist organization, consisting largely of Koreans living outside their country, has taken this opportunity to address an open letter to the Secretary-General of the League quoting sections of the Lytton Report to prove that Korea has a right to be considered as a factor in the Far Eastern situation. It is stated that "Korea holds the key to the Far Eastern situation. When Korean independence is restored, Japan's positive military policy in Asia will be greatly handicapped."

Bolder Tone in Tokyo War Office Statement Believed Trial Balloon

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 9 — A War Office statement today is interpreted to mean that the occupation of Jehol is impending, but not necessarily in the immediate future. In view of Japan's final effort at conciliation at Geneva diplomats doubt if action will be started within the next fortnight.

A section of opinion interprets the statement as a sort of ballon d'essai, believing that the army wants to warn Geneva that Jehol will be retained for Manchoukuo regardless of any League decision and desires to obtain Geneva's reaction before renewed conciliation efforts proceed further.

Likewise it is believed that the War Office wants to reassure the more radical element in the Kwantung Army that Jehol will not be sacrificed, even as a price for Japan remaining within the League. It is recalled that a similar state-

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NEW YORK ADDS $62,178 TO BUDGET AT LAST MINUTE

List Approved Goes to Municipal Assembly for Adoption

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Criticized by civic groups for a budget reduction policy which, it is charged, cuts into essentials while preserving unnecessary services, the city's revised 1933 cost sheet, amounting to $518,427,978, today has the approval of the Board of Estimate, and is before the lower House of the Municipal Assembly for adoption.

Last-minute corrections added $62,178 to the total—"oversights," the Mayor said, such as the restoration of $12,150 to keep six disabled war veterans on the pay roll of the Department of Public Markets, and $12,000 to keep five clerks and laborers on the county clerk pay roll in Brooklyn.

Critics of the city's new spending plan at the first open hearing on the budget yesterday trained their heaviest fire on the light cuts in city patronage at the expense of such services as education, playgrounds, libraries and old-age pensions. Instances cited were the retention of 11 "absolutely unnecessary" sergeants-at-arms in the Aldermanic Board, who cost the city $20,000; the veterinarian, 10 wheelwrights, harness-makers and upholsterers in the horseless department of sanitation and other time-serving exempt job-holders. A stinging comparison was drawn between the 18 per cent reduction in appropriations for welfare activities and the 5 to 6 per cent cut in departmental costs.

The major clashes were between Mr. Camuel Levy, Borough president of Manhattan, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Mayor John P. O'Brien and Mr. Norman Thomas. Both critics represent the City Affairs Committee. On the other hand, representatives of the Citizens' Budget Commission and the Real Estate Board.

Favorable and immediate action by the Aldermanic Board will put the budget before the Mayor for signature within a few days. The Board of Taxes and Assessments still has to present its estimates of reductions in realty assessments, and upon these figures will depend the fixing of the new tax rate, tentatively estimated at 2.32 as compared with 2.59 for last year.

Police Ruse Stops Lindbergh Threat

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 9 (AP)—Police took into custody today Joe Bryant, 19, and Norman Harvey, 26, in what they charge was a crude attempt to extort $50,000 from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, under threat to kidnap his second son.

The two youths, both residents of Roanoke, are being held for federal authorities. A denial that they had any connection with threatening letters or that they engaged in correspondence with a Roanoke policeman who represented himself as representative of Colonel Lindbergh, was made by both men.

Bryant and Harvey were arrested on a ruse employed by police when Bryant took a $17,000 check that had been planted in a stump in a wooded section in the Weaver Heights area some days ago to the State & City Bank to obtain cash.

TRAINMEN OPPOSE CUT

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 9 (AP)—Unanimous opposition to a recently proposed reduction of 20 per cent in the basic wages of the running employees trades of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways was voted here at meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Morning Star Lodge.

DE VALERA ACTS TO DELAY CRISIS ON OATH ISSUE

Unexpected Adjournment of Dail Staves Off Rift With Britain

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Feb. 9—Active resumption of verbal hostilities with Britain over abolition of the oath of allegiance to King George has been postponed for a space by the decision to adjourn the Dail for three weeks, which was taken when the newly elected House met for the first time yesterday.

Motion to adjourn was adopted immediately after Mr. Eamon de Valera had announced his new list of ministers. While a short breathing space is expected, it comes as a surprise that Mr. de Valera should have decided to wait so long, when so many urgent matters are needing attention. By some this is believed to be due to the fact that he wishes to fill a vacancy in the Senate before the oath disappears from the Constitution. In this way the fight with the British Government, which regards abolition of the oath as a breach of the Anglo-Irish treaty, will be postponed till another vacancy occurs, either in the Senate or the Dail.

The list of new ministers includes only one new name—Mr. Gerald Boland, former Chief Whip, who becomes Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, instead of Mr. Joseph Connolly, who is transferred to the Ministry of Lands and Fisheries.

Mr. P. J. Ruttledge, former occupant of this position, goes to the Ministry of Justice in place of Mr. James Geoghegan, who it was known wished to return to private practice at the bar.

The first business of the new Dail today, after reëlecting the Speaker, was to choose the President of the Executive Council. After a brief debate Mr. de Valera was renominated by 82 to 54.

JOBLESS WORKER TURNS INVENTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WIGAN, Eng.—Illuminated gloves for police on traffic duty are one of the inventions of a young jobless shop assistant here, Mr. Dick Fouracre. Since he lost his employment several months ago he has devised and patented a combined mudguard and self-illumined track light for cyclists. This accessory is now being produced in the homes of neighbors of Mr. Fouracre.

In view of a possible development of illuminated night football he is developing another idea for labeling players on the floodlit grounds by means of lighted numbers on their backs.

Fire-Resisting Cement Invented With Qualities of Metal and Wood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A new form of cement combining the strength of metal, the pliability of wood and the fire-resisting properties of asbestos is the invention of an electrical engineer here.

It is claimed that it will prove an effective substitute for wood and metal in numerous industries, such as housing, electrical engineering and shipbuilding.

The substance is a binder or liquid cement in its first stages, it is stated. Under heat and pressure treatment the binder becomes infusible and as solid as stone. It is then claimed to have a tensile strength of 13 tons per square inch and can be molded in any shape or form. Having pliable properties like wood, it can be sawed, machined, tapped, and drilled.

The product, which will be made from British mineral compounds, is claimed by its inventor to have an even greater resistance to fire than asbestos. The test reports testify that at 360 degrees centigrade no flame can be produced.

Three mills on the outskirts of Manchester have been bought for conversion into factories for the production of the new material.

Originally intended solely as an insulating material for high tension switchboard work, the product has undergone laboratory tests during the past 2½ years by a large engineering firm.

New Tariff Board Interests Canada In Its Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9—Announcement by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, of the personnel of the new tariff board is considered of particular interest here on account of the board's possible influence on the United Kingdom industries.

At the Imperial Economic Conference, Canada agreed that the British Government would have the right to ask the board to review the duties charged on any specified commodities exported from the United Kingdom to Canada, the Dominion Parliament afterward dealing with the board's report. It was also agreed that "no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods (by Canada) except after an inquiry and the receipt of a report from the tariff board, and in accordance with the facts as found by that body."

The new tariff board consists of Justice George Sedgewick, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, chairman; Mr. Milton N. Campbell, vice-chairman, Progressive Member of Parliament from Pelly, Saskatchewan, farmer and business man, and Mr. Charles Herbert, a wholesale grocer of Montreal. The board will take up its duties in Ottawa in the near future.

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THINGS PRESENT

What have you done about cleaning up the motion pictures you complain about? Everyone has a duty, as is pointed out in the editorial "Does the Film Fan Play His Part?"

An important discussion of the Philippine outlook appears on the northeast corner of the Editorial page.

Some games for winter evenings are presented on the Young Folks' page under the heading "Family Fun."

Another selection of cartoons from our contemporaries appears on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Friday brings the Household page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," more Hymnal Notes, and another Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle.

The next article in the "Government in Industry" series will discuss the situation in Italy.

SENATE MOVES TO TAX HOARD OF $22,000,000,000

Seeks to Amend Constitution to Permit Levy on Exempt Securities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 — An amendment to the Constitution, proposing to tap a reservoir of wealth variously estimated as between $22,000,000,000 and $36,000,000,000 in tax-exempt securities, was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, reputed choice of President-Elect Roosevelt for his forthcoming Cabinet. Senatorial expression indicated that strong sympathy existed for the measure.

Immediately following Mr. Hull's motion, Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D.) of Arizona made a plea for its adoption in order "to broaden the base of federal taxation" and remove the injustice which he declared existed in the present situation.

He recalled that various heads of the United States Treasury Department had deplored the existence of a vast reservoir of untaxed, or partially exempt securities. He said that in the last report of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, it was estimated that $22,536,000,000 in securities were now exempt from taxation, so far as the normal income tax and surtax is concerned.

"Here is a tremendous reservoir of wealth, possessed largely by men and women of vast property, that is not paying its due proportion and fair share of taxes to maintain the Federal Government, while the men and women who toil and do not possess large property must pay income taxes."

Until the amendment was adopted, Senator Ashurst recommended that the Federal Government cease issuing exempt securities.

Senator Hull placed the amount of exempt or partially exempt securities much higher than Senator Ashburst, pointing out that in addition to federal and state governments, they are issued by counties and municipalities. The total of such securities, bearing some form of exemption, he estimated at $36,000,000,000, and he added that "the total value of properties exempt prior to the panic aggregated $60,000,000,000."

Senator Hull said that under his exception of contractual tax exemptions the only exceptions would be exemption from federal taxation on federal bonds and exemption from state taxation on state and municipal bonds, where, in selling the bonds, it was specifically agreed they were to be tax exempt.

HITLER STARTS WITH DRASTIC TARIFF BOOST

Prohibitive Imposts to Aid Farmers Will Hit Other Nations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 9—Drastic tariff increases for the protection of the German livestock industry were announced today in the first foreign trade measure of the new Hitler-Hugenberg Cabinet.

The tariff increases give effect to the demand of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's Nationalists, who have been advocating high protection for agriculture. The lard duty is increased 500 per cent, the duty on fresh meat is slightly more than doubled, while imports on cows, sheep and pigs are increased to 100 per cent.

The United States, Denmark, Holland, Lithuania and Australia are affected by the change, which is to be enforced Feb. 15. The imposts affect products valued at 115,000,000 marks annually.

The increases are frankly intended to be prohibitive as a means of promoting the agricultural independence of Germany in line with the Nationalist desire to make the Reich economically self-sufficient.

Interesting political consequences are expected as the new tariffs are liable to be subjected to vigorous opposition from industrial and commercial interests in view of possible retaliation from foreign countries. Also tariff increases resulting in higher prices for essential commodities form a contrast with the Hitlerites' promises to aid the workers by reduction of living costs.

Higher agricultural protection under the von Papen Government led to breaking the trade treaty with Sweden. German efforts to increase tariffs and institute quotas also led to difficulties with numerous other nations. Under the von Schleicher Cabinet an effort was made to pave the way to lower tariff barriers.

Dr. Hugenberg, as economic dictator controling the Ministries of Agriculture and Economics, appears not to hesitate to assist his chosen economic sphere.

Share-Work Plan Helps 5,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 — While the share-the-work movement has been slow in starting, it is now getting more general coöperation than at first, and as a result some 70,000 men and women in Chicago, and 5,000,000 throughout the United States, are benefiting from the decisions of their employers to make the work go as far as possible.

This was the report given yesterday at a joint meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, by Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson and Company and Illinois state chairman of this movement.

Some 5400 companies in the Chicago area and 91,000 throughout the United States, Mr. Wilson said, are coöperating in the movement. If these and other employers had seen the wisdom of such a plan two years ago, he said, employment conditions and general business conditions as well would not have been so bad as they now are.

When an employer discharges a worker completely, Mr. Wilson said, he starts a vicious circle. "He immediately destroys a customer," he continued, "perhaps a customer for himself, perhaps a customer of someone else's, a customer of many others. This means more unemployment. It means even the people who still have jobs will be afraid to spend, fearful of dismissal."

Mollison Flies From West Africa To Natal, Brazil

NATAL, Brazil, Feb. 9 (AP)—Capt. J. A. Mollison landed here today at 6:20 p. m., Greenwich mean time (1:20 p. m., E. S. T.) after completing a flight across the south Atlantic from Thies, Senegal, French West Africa.

By this feat he added another achievement to his distinguished record. In 1931 he flew from England to Australia in 8 days and 19 hours. Later in the same year he covered the distance from India to England in 3½ days. Last year it took him 4 days and 17 hours to fly from London to Cape Town. His outstanding flight was the first east-west solo across the north Atlantic, from Ireland to Canada in 24 hours and 10 minutes.

The trip ended today from England required about 3 days and 10 hours.

THIES, Senegal, Feb. 9 (AP)—Determined to beat the four-and-one-half-day record recently made by the big French plane, Arc-en-Ciel, in a Europe-South American flight, Capt. J. A. Mollison, British aviator, hopped off at 12:50 a. m. (4:50 a. m. Eastern Standard Time) today for Natal, Brazil, in his plane, Heart's Content.

The British flier, who last year made the only solo westward flight across the North Atlantic, left Lympne, England, at 8:12 a. m. Monday. He made landings at Barcelona, Spain; Agadir, Morocco, and Villa Cisneros, Rio de Oro, before reaching here.

Distance Fliers Rest

WALFISH BAY, S. Af., Feb. 9 (AP) — The British Army fliers, Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts, rested here today after establishing a new long-distance non-stop flight record of 5340 miles from Cranwell, Eng.

Cuban Ship of State Buffeted By Trade Winds of Distress

(Continued from Page 1)

hand-picked men run Congress, and his appointees to the Supreme Bench name, for his approval, the judges of the lower courts. The army is his; also, the police. These forces he controls through regularly paid salaries. Yet, for all this, he goes about guarded more closely than the most dangerous prisoner in Havana. He knows the people want his resignation, and he knows that they say, "America freed us from Spain; it should free us again."

But the Cuban Chief Executive understands, perhaps better than his people, that the American Government is loath to interfere with what it considers a constitutional Government fulfilling international obligations. President Machado appreciates that while the people call upon America to observe the Platt Amendment. That the amendment does not require Washington to interfere for the "preservation of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." President Machado stakes his fortunes on the American Government's unwillingness to view the Cuban situation through the eyes of his opponents.

President Machado is a dogmatic individual supremely confident of his ability to rule Cuba as he believes the island should be ruled. His career has been a varied one: a revolutionary officer, provincial politician and officeholder, head of the army under former President Gomez, Secretary of the Interior, active in the sugar industry, head of a shoe and leather concern, and widely engaged in the electric power business.

Leaders Await Summons

President Machado believes that so long as he has the army and the police with him he can continue as Chief Executive until the elections of 1935. While numerous men have been suggested as a leader of a transitory Government, should President Machado be forced to resign, their names bother him not at all, for he considers them merely "revolutionary substitutes."

The appraisal is correct, but the President, or anyone else, would be foolish to ignore a list including such leaders as Dr. Fernando Ortiz, esteemed Cuban jurist; Gen. Mario García Menocal, former President; Dr. Juan Gutierrez Quirós, former President of the Supreme Court; Dr. Raul Trelles, a Cuban judge; Dr. Ramón Grau, professor in the University of Havana, and Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, head of the Conservative Party.

President Machado, however, claims "no uneasiness," and declares that no man lives who could get the Cuban people to rally to the support of a new government in these troublesome times. Cleverly, he understands that something more than political leadership is needed to set Cuba on its feet. Without a measure of economic prosperity no leader could long remain popular.

Still, despite his savoir faire, President Machado realizes that the Cuban people have a trick up their sleeve: were the United States to exert sufficient influence, President Machado could be induced to appoint a new Secretary of State, resign and have the Secretary succeed him in office. Cuba has no Vice-President, and, under the law, the Secretary of State is next in line for the Presidency.

The possibility is purely speculative, and would require the resignation of the present Secretary, Señor Orestes Ferrara. Señor Ferrara is of Italian extraction and could not qualify. And even if he was Cuban-born, he would be the last man that the anti-Machadistas would want for President. He has been a Machado adviser for months, and the President recently recalled him from Washington, where he was Cuban Ambassador, to become Secretary of State. It is generally well known that Señor Ferrara, when President Machado retires, would place a law partner, Señor Octavius Diviño, in the palace and continue to be the "man behind the throne."

The Cuban political picture has plenty of background, but thus far the only figure in the foreground is President Machado. A strong man must be painted upon the canvas. If he is to be merely a transitory leader until a new President is legally elected, there should be painted alongside him on the canvas a sign bearing these words: "Cuba demands constitutional rights."

While constitutional rights are accruing, Cuban leaders, exiled to America, and Cuban patriots on the island urge:

1. The appointment of a legislative council; the present Congress to resign and the new President to surround himself with a group of representative citizens.

2. Restoration of jurisdiction to the civil courts and abolishment of military tribunals.

3. Appointment of an American Ambassador having no connection with vested capital on the islands: a statesman capable of offering constructive advice to the President and of commanding the attention of business interests in the United States and in Cuba.

Economic Factors Emphasized

The whole idea is only a chance, at least for the time being; therefore, one turns to the economic side of the situation, for, after all, politics must include economics. The financial troubles that have befallen Cuba are, in a large measure, responsible for President Machado's militant behavior.

Cuba has been seriously affected by falling sugar prices, and since the world-wide trade recession landed upon the island during 1929 sugar has dropped from 2.23 cents a pound to less than 1 cent with a 2-cent duty imposed. This has meant almost ruin to the planters. Added to this, tobacco, the island's second income producer, had shrunk more than 33 per cent in value between 1925 and 1929.

In the wake of the international trade recession two Cuban banks closed their doors shortly after 1929 and the Federal Reserve System of the United States hurried several millions of dollars to the island to bolster up bank reserves. American investments at that time were placed at around $1,250,000,000. What they are today depends upon whether they are appraised for assessment or for sale.

During those first days when sugar prices began to sag, President Machado attempted to influence European and Javan planters to reduce their productions. But he failed. Then he established a single selling agency. Again he failed, for there was too much sugar in the world waiting a market. The American consumer added to his troubles.

Slump in Sugar Prices

Ironically, the very thing happened that Theodore Roosevelt had sought to prevent. Philippine, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican sugar nearly filled the American market, and Cuba supplied the small remaining demands. In 1903 President Rooyeselt had arranged that Cuba should have a 20 per cent preferential reduction on sugar exports to the United States: in return, Cuba gave the American exporter the same reduction on goods entering Cuban ports.

By such a preferential treaty agreement President Roosevelt had hoped that America would give Cuba first chance in the sugar market. But Hawaiian, Philippine and Puerto Rican sugar entering United States' ports free of duty proved too great a competition.

Previous to 1929, when sugar prices really started tumbling, President Machado had set about to provide work for Cuba. He arranged for the construction of a highway running the length of the island, for sewerage and water works systems and a new capitol in Havana. Work went on, in spite of a falling sugar market, and Cuba's funded debt mounted higher and higher. It takes money to build highways and water works and a $20,000,000 capitol. Still, no one worried very much so long as there was plenty of work.

Then, suddenly, out of what must have seemed a clear sky to most Cubans, the business world took a nose dive and work practically stopped as international trade disappeared. President Machado hied himself to his palace to remain and ponder over problems that would have driven a less iron-willed man into exile.

Debt Situation Summarized

But the President hung on and on. June 30, 1932, Cuba's debt situation was about as follows.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

1—External loans	$58,388,000
2—Internal loans	7,866,000
3—Special Public Works loans	87,500,000
4—Other obligations, including unpaid salaries	44,235,199
5—Contingent liabilities	28,708,120
6—Total	$226,697,319

Bonded indebtedness when Machado assumed the Presidency, 1925, $117,334,381.

EXPLANATION OF BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

1—Speyer and Morgan loans of 1904, 1907, 1914, 1923 and 1927.

2—Loans floated back in 1905 and 1917.

3—Made up of highway loan, capitol loan, a banker's credit with no due date, and a treasury obligation of 1930.

4—Includes an estimated floating debt of $40,000,000 relating to claims, back salaries, other expenses; a banker's advance of $2,278,125, and a Warren Brothers debt of $1,887,974.

5—Covered by sugar stored in warehouses, and will be reduced as sugar is sold.

The above statements do not appear so far out of alignment with a general financial policy that Cuba might follow in normal times. Yet, for President Machado, during the next two years, the stumblingblock is Item 4, with its estimated $40,000,000 floating debt.

Two Courses Indicated

The Cuban President must, in some way, obtain enough money to begin reducing this debt. That portion of that debt referring to back salaries for Government employees cannot be passed over forever. A failure to find the wherewithal to take care of these employees means that the Machado ship will land high and dry upon a sandy, tropical beach.

A Cuban financial statement, at least a Machado financial statement, is like a puzzle with the center piece gone, for after the various pieces are assembled they won't "stay put." However, regardless of what they tell, or don't tell, President Machado needs money, and needs it soon.

Cuba waits the attitude of the incoming American Democratic Administration. It may have to wait a long while. European debts appear to have the right of way. Still, Cuba waits and wonders what President-Elect Roosevelt will do.

Meanwhile, the island marks time. But should its callithump bubble over almost anything might happen.

Dartmouth Ready For Snow Carnival

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9 (AP)—Dartmouth's ancient tradition—"It always snows for the Carnival"—still holds and today's indications were that it would be deep enough to insure the success of the annual winter sports meet, during which the Indian skiers and skaters will defend their carnival championship against other college teams in the events scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday.

This year's field of 70, representing nine colleges, will be without Canadian teams for the first time since the sports meet was given a place on the colorful carnival's program. Dartmouth has entered a full team of 15 men, the same number as its outstanding opponent, the University of New Hampshire. Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Williams, Bowdoin, Maine and St. Lawrence have entered representatives in some of the events.

Senate Vote Stops Barry Proceedings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Further proceedings against Mr. David S. Barry, ousted sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, were dropped today, when the Judiciary Committee voted unanimously to take no further step in connection with his magazine article declaring that certain Senators sell their vote, either for cash or political advantage.

The committee was divided in its views as to prosecution of the editors of the magazine in which the Barry article appeared, and finally voted 8 to 5 against the modified resolution of Senator Thomas J. Walsh, which would have instituted libel action. Those pressing the resolution declined to take this as a final answer and announced they would poll the remainder of the committee of 17, but every indication is that the last chapter in the Barry episode has been written.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, editor of the magazine in question, was in Washington today, giving evidence before the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Smith has been absolved from responsibility for the article, which has been assumed by Mr. Frank A. Tichenor, publisher, and Mr. Francis Walton, managing editor. Mr. Smith was reported to have made the single comment when the matter was brought to his attention yesterday that as a magazine editor he "was not so hot."

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—A scathing criticism of the Senate for ousting Mr. David S. Barry, its sergeant-at-arms, for giving "a close-up picture of the temper and the nature" of that body in his article "Over the Hills to Demagoguery," published in the February issue of the New Outlook, is contained in a statement today by Mr. Francis Walton, the magazine's managing editor.

This statement voices gratification that the "mild, indirect" text of the Barry article "could so effectively turn a searchlight on the activities of Congress."

Mr. Walton admits that "certain copy changes were made" in the Barry manuscript, but explains that the sole editorial purpose in transposing the paragraph which was the basis for the Senate's action to make it "lead" the story was to make clear at first gaze that its particular intent was "not to discuss again the popular viewpoint of crookedness rampant in the houses of our lawmakers, but to deal with the newer and equally serious situation of the rising tide of demagoguery on the Hill in Washington."

Mr. Barry's article "was not in any sense as libelous upon the Senate," he continues, "as was the Senate's own conduct in the episode," and he adds that "none of his inquisitors had the courage" to question the purpose of the article; "namely, that demagoguery is on the increase in Congress."

The paragraph referred to reads: "Contrary, perhaps, to the popular belief, there are not many crooks in Congress, that is, out-and-out grafters, or those who are willing to be such; there are not many senators or representatives who sell their votes for money, and it is pretty well known who those few are."

The Senate's action has not shaken the magazine's confidence in Mr. Barry, Mr. Walton says, and he states that the New Outlook will carry further articles on the Senate activities. He adds that the Outlook Publishing Company will compensate Mr. Barry for the monetary loss which the Senate has imposed upon him.

Rhythm of Drum Wins Cæsar's Purrs

That "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" was proved last night to visitors at the annual Sportsmen's Show in Mechanics Building when Cæsar, a mountain lion, listened to the "music" of Chief Needabeth's rhythmic drum. In the language of the animal kingdom, according to the chief, who entered Cæsar's cage, rhythm is music and the steady staccato beat of the drum was tuneful to the mountain lion. At first the animal looked as though he would live up to his warlike name of Cæsar and certainly it seemed incredible that he could mistake the noise made by the chief for music.

But he did. The rhythm developed into a lullaby and finally Cæsar became interested in the instrument from which the so-called music emanated and crawling cautiously toward the chief he sniffed the drum and for the first time since his arrival in Boston a week ago, he permitted his head to be stroked.

This was only one of the many special attractions staged by the show this year. Officials report an increase of 25 per cent in attendance over last year. The doors close for the last time Saturday night at 10.

Farmers Urged To Reorganize Market System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9—The agricultural triangle of producer, distributor and dealer finds the farmer at the bottom of the heap, picking up the crumbs of profit dropped by the others, in the opinion of Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, chairman of the Governor's dairy advisory board, who spoke here yesterday.

Groups that are well organized, he told the Rhode Island Agricultural Conference, can withstand the pressure of falling prices by passing the losses on to inefficiently organized groups, such as the farmers. Lack of organization, he added, is the reason that the farmer is not able to maintain reasonably high standards of living.

Considering the pre-war basis as 100, he pointed out, "farm products prices stand at 54 or less, prices of products purchased by the farmer at 100 and farm labor at 84, compared to a wholesale price level of all commodities of 94; and while industrial wage rates are around 175. This shows that the farmer is in a relatively unfavorable position in respect to the prices at which he sells as compared to the prices at which he must buy.

"In other words, the farmer has not yet been given power to decide the issue. It is dangerously near to being decided for him by his leaders. It is time for the farmer to insist that such leaders forget personal differences and represent the producer instead of the dealer and then proceed to make a stabilized marketing plan effective. Any such plan to be effective must include secondary markets."

Wool Men Urged To Assist Bureau

Coöperation of the wool industry with the United States Government in efforts to assist the Federal Bureau of the Census in economizing without eliminating useful statistics to the trade, was urged at the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday.

Recommendations of the association's committee to the Government concerning monthly reports on wool consumption and the reports on wool machinery activity were outlined in detail, following the luncheon. The Boston Wool Trade Association and the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association coöperated in this effort. Charts showing the trend of wool consumption and wool machinery activity in the United States from 1921 to 1932 inclusive were displayed by Mr. Walter Humphreys, secretary of the association, to show that since last May, when the lowest point for wool consumption and machinery activity was reached, there has been an encouraging general upturn punctuated with numerous fluctuations.

Mr. Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, was re-elected president and Mr. Walter Humphreys, secretary and treasurer. Twenty directors were reëlected and four new directors elected as follows: Mr. Louis Bachmann, president of the Uxbridge Worsted Company; Mr. Allen R. Mitchell Jr., of the Shackamaxon Mills of Philadelphia; Mr. Lionel J. Noah, president of the American Woolen Company, and Mr. Albert H. Stursberg, of the Germania Mills, of Holyoke.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brown Club of Boston: Annual dinner, speaking, entertainment, motion pictures, University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 6:30.

Mount Allison Alumni Association of New England: Annual reunion, dinner, dancing and bridge, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, address, "Why I Love Alaska," by Mrs. Mary Lee Davis, author, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "United States Rangers in Winter Service," by Mr. Phillip Martindale, United States ranger, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Lynn Historical Society: Meeting, address, "How Massachusetts Grew: 1630-1642; a Study in Town Boundaries," by Mrs. Albert Harrison Hall, state archivist, 125 Green Street, Lynn, 8.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "The Grand Tetons: the Switzerland of America," by Mr. Charles W. Cason, auspices Field and Forest Club, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 11.

American Institute of Banking: Dinner dance, Hotel Statler.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

The Amateurs: Presentation of "The Marquise," by Noel Coward, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Evening Alliance of Greater Boston: Meeting, talk on "Strange People of the Mediterranean," by Rev. Miles Hanson Jr., Arlington Street Church, 7:15.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Jacques Pray and Mario Braggiotti, pianists, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanst," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.
Copley—"The Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: English Paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Boston Eastern Star Club: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "A Pond Life Aquarium," 11:45 and 2:30; "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 3:15; Stamp Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 11.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Lecture in Amy Lowell Poetry Series, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 4.

Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women: Card party and sale, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, afternoon.

Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs: Conference, press and publicity division, Hotel Statler, 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Harrison Gray Otis House: Exhibition of photographs and plans of restoration project at Williamsburg, Va., 141 Cambridge Street, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., through Feb. 18. Open to public.

Symphony luncheon, discussion of afternoon's program by Mr. Alfred H. Meyer, Hotel Statler, 12:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Theaters

Majestic "Cavalcade," film, 2:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanst," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 5; moderate northwest or west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday fair, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest and west winds; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	16	50	Montreal	-12	40
Bismarck	-14	-14	Nantucket	16	52
Boston	11	66	New Orleans	20	38
Buffalo	2	38	New York	42	62
Calgary	-12	-8	Norfolk, Va.	20	66
Charleston	26	68	North Platte	-16	-6
Chicago	-18	4	Philadelphia	16	62
Cincinnati	-4	16	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	48
Denver	-10	8	Pittsburgh	-2	30
Eastport, Me.	6	50	Portland, Me.	6	48
Hatteras	30	64	Raleigh	16	60
Honolulu, T.H.	72	72	St. Louis	-2	8
7 p. m. Feb. 8	68		St. Paul	-24	-10
Helena, Mont.	-32	-14	Salt Lake City	4	24
Huron, S. D.	-16	-14	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	34	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	16	18
Kansas City	-6	0	Seattle	16	30
Key West	64	82	Tampa	40	72
Los Angeles	42	58	Washington	14	66
Memphis	8	14	Wichita, Kan.	-2	12
Miami, Fla.	60	78	Williston, N.D.	-12	-12

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 9.
B—Maximum Feb. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:41 p. m., Friday 10:58 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

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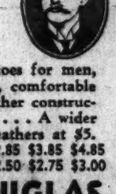

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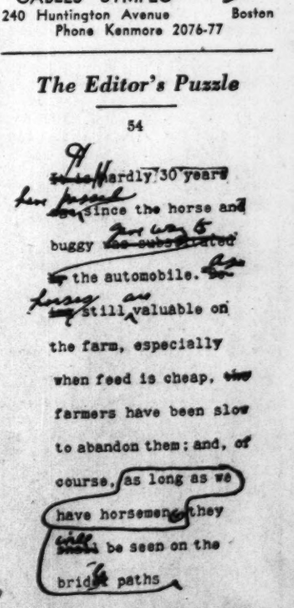
The Editor's Puzzle

54



Hardly 30 years since the horse and buggy was outstrated by the automobile. Still, valuable on the farm, especially when feed is cheap, farmers have been slow to abandon them; and, of course, as long as we have horsemen they will be seen on the bridle paths

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

When you patronize these uptown advertisers, please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SOIL ECONOMIST DEFINES COURSE ON FARM RELIEF

Would Test Allotment Plan on Wheat and Cotton Only

Domestic allotment for farm relief ought to be tested out only on wheat and cotton, according to Mr. John D. Black, professor of agricultural economics at Harvard University. This he believes to be a wise limitation, because the plan, he says, would be endangered by attempting at the start more than can be successfully carried out.

"Wheat and cotton," he said, "are the two major crops on an export basis. They lend themselves most easily to control by this plan, and they have the worst surpluses in point of magnitude. If the Government gets its experience by doing a good job of administering just these two crops—which will be difficult enough—then it can turn to the more complicated problems of extending the plan to other commodities, with more assurance of success.

"In this way the plan will not be endangered by an attempt to carry out more of an untried experiment than can be administered with success at the start."

He added that the application of the plan to hogs is open to question. The hogs would be held back on the farms, where they would consume feed and increase in weight.

When the domestic allotment idea, of which Professor Black speaks, was incorporated in modified form in the Jones Bill, already passed by the House, the original plans for administering the allotments were left out. Commentators on the bill have therefore assumed that the original system of local quotas is abolished.

This quota provision was designed to induce each farmer to check up on the degree to which his neighbors reduce their output under the plan, by giving each community a certain sum to divide among those who curtailed production. Then the larger the number who shared in the quota sum, the smaller the shares. The farmers, therefore, would not allow any farmer to share who had not earned it. Professor Black indicated that this local quota system has not been abandoned.

League Sends Japan Point Blank Query

(Continued from Page 1)

ment was issued some weeks ago, but was not followed by action.

The statement contains the following important points: first, while Jehol is part of Manchoukuo, Shanhaikwan is not, but is part of China, presumably meaning that Shanhaikwan will eventually be restored to the Chinese; secondly, the army insists on the occupation of Jehol, which cannot be considered a warlike move, but rather a matter of policing, since Jehol is part of Manchoukuo, which has an inherent right to maintain order within its borders.

General Ting Chow, commander of the insurgent railway guards, who was recently defeated by the Japanese, arrived at Harbin yesterday, announcing that he pledged unconditional allegiance to Manchoukuo and that he intends to visit President Henry Pu Yi, and Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, the Japanese Ambassador, next week.

Dutch Protest Seizure Of Hulutao Harbor Works

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Chinese legation made public a telegram which it received Feb. 7 from the Foreign Office at Nanking, asserting that the Japanese have seized Hulutao, the South Manchurian port which China had hoped to build into a great terminal for its railways, and are developing it for the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway.

A Dutch corporation was improving the harbor for the Chinese Government, and the Netherlands Government has protested the seizure of the unfinished harbor works.

Hulutao is about 100 miles directly east of Newchwang, across the Gulf of Liaotung, and is an ice-free port which is regarded by the Chinese as the finest natural harbor north of Shanghai. The port is approximately 50 miles north of Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall touches the sea.

League Seeks Formula

GENEVA, Feb. 9 (AP)—The League of Nations committee preparing a report on the Manchurian dispute worked yesterday on a draft in which it hopes to evolve a formula embodying the basis of non-recognition of Manchoukuo and other bases of the Lytton Report.

Considerable interest has been aroused by conversations between committeemen and Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's representative, in an effort to keep the way to conciliation open.

Today the conciliation committee meets to consider his proposals which, it is understood, assert that the Lytton conclusions will not solve the problem of Manchoukuo but that a satisfactory solution can be evolved without violence.

N. E. L. ASKS PUBLIC TO DEMAND THRIFT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The National Economy League is preparing to make an appeal over the radio to persons in all parts of the United States to urge their representatives in Congress and in the state legislatures to cut government costs by eliminating nonessential services and extravagant expenditures.

The appeal is contained in a resolution, sponsored by Mr. Richard S. Russell, vice-chairman of the National Committee representing New England, which the committee adopted at a meeting yesterday.

Two Allies of the Forest

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRE FIGHTER USING PORTABLE RADIO SET

Messages Have Been Sent 300 Miles by This 10-Pound Transmitting and Receiving Instrument.

Radio Keeps Touch For Fire Fighters In West's Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—One hundred and fifty portable radio sets distributed among forest fire fighters in five western states proved their worth during 1932, and plans are being formulated for extension of the use of radio in 1933 in those areas where rugged mountains and isolation make telephone lines too expensive to build and maintain for fire protection purposes, according to the announcement of Mr. F. V. Horton, assistant regional forester in charge of lands for the Oregon-Washington region.

Machines already in use are operated upon a short-wave frequency. The larger instruments weigh about 50 pounds and are designed for voice transmission, while smaller machines, weighing only 10 pounds, are designed to receive voice and transmit in code, giving fire fighters who are equipped with them communication with their bases.

"Fire fighting has long been in need of quick communication," Mr. Horton explained. "Telephones have been used many years, but they are limited in practicability. The minute a fire fighter leaves the telephone line he is out of communication with all other fire fighting units until he returns to the telephone, sometimes several days later."

The 10-pound sets, including aerial, dry cells and headphones, fit into the packs of the fire fighters. They can be unpacked and placed in operation in 10 minutes and have a sending range of 15 miles.

CHAIN BELT CO. LOSS

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Chain Belt Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $345,720 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net in 1931 of $83,943 or 70 cents a share on 120,000 shares.

MacDonald Cabinet Firm for Debt Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

trade recession is not purely a monetary phenomenon, would welcome any clearly defined and practicable plan by which monetary policy could raise prices without producing undesirable consequences.

Roumania Asked to Join In Discussion of Debts; Borah Defines Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Roumania, which had no debt bill to the United States on Dec. 15 last, and is thus a debtor in good standing, has been invited by President-Elect Roosevelt, through the State Department, to participate in negotiations closely following the talks with Great Britain.

The talks will have the same scope and purpose as those with the British Government, and will take place in Washington at a time to be determined, after the discussions with other debtors have taken place. The information was conveyed to the Roumanian Minister, Mr. Charles A. Davila, when he called yesterday on Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Mr. Harvey H. Bundy, Assistant Secretary in charge of debt matters.

The total Roumanian debt, as funded with the United States, amounts to $44,590,000. Of this, $8,462,000 is accrued interest. The original debt, before funding, amounted to $46,945,000.

Congressional reception of the lump payment suggestions which emanated from London Tuesday have followed expected lines. Some spokesmen advanced the usual intransigent views, but more expressed interest and indicated that their attitude would depend entirely on the amount proposed as a lump settlement. When it developed that the British proposal might be taken as a combination of all the European debtors, hostility arose.

Great Britain must stand alone, in the view of authorities, including not alone extremists in Congress, if it expects to put through a lump payment. Any attempt to act as spokesman for other nations will only hamper chances of any settlement at all. Therefore the suggestions from London that $1,000,000,000 be taken to represent the sum advanced by all European debtors are repulsed.

In general, however, congressional like prospective official opinion leans basically to the lump payment idea, and will be interested in discussing sums as opportunity arises.

Insistence that war debts must not be dismissed by a lump payment but that other outstanding world financial and economic problems should be tackled on the same occasion, was expressed by Senator William E. Borah of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Thus Mr. Borah does not oppose the theory of a lump payment plan, but stresses that other aspects of the world's economic dilemma must be handled through the opportunity which is afforded by a general debt clean-up.

In a statement he said:

"I am not interested in any plan which deals with the debts that does not include the adjustment of the currency question and certain other problems which stand in the way of opening up world markets and restoring trade and commerce.

"A lump sum payment would not do us any good of a permanent nature unless we can find markets and restore the purchasing power of the people."

COMPTROLLER QUITS ROCHESTER OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 9—With the City Council deaf to most of their proposals for reform, Comptroller George F. Argetsinger and the Citizens' Administrative Advisory Board, set up at his suggestion, resigned Feb. 6.

Mr. Argetsinger's resignation was a definite break with the Republican organization, which now controls the city government, and follows in the wake of his move to audit all city departments with a view to reducing municipal expenses.

SCOUTING CHIEF CALLS SERVICE HELP TO NATION

Boy Scouts Continue Work Toward Useful and Patriotic Deeds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Mr. Walter W. Head, president of the Boy Scouts of America, speaking over a nation-wide radio network in one of the chief events of the opening of Boy Scout Week yesterday, characterized Scouting as a definite contribution to the welfare of the nation.

Several hundred thousand Boy Scouts took part in programs in all parts of the United States in connection with the celebration. After Mr. Head's address, two 15-year-old boys in Chicago — Eagle Scout George Hays and Scout Lawson Brown—made brief speeches.

Stressing that nearly 6,000,000 boys and men have been members of the Boy Scouts of America since it was founded in 1910, Mr. Head declared that the chief aim of the organization was "to perform a useful and patriotic service for America—a service which will raise the equality of citizenship to a new and higher level."

"Real progress is being made in spreading the Scouting influence to a circle of boys which is ever growing larger," he continued. "It is not merely the satisfaction of a service faithfully performed, but a much more important thing—we feel that we are making a definite contribution to the welfare of our country. Scouting is a vigorous program of outdoor activities. It was designed to offset the softening effects of modern civilization. Scouting builds character, and character builds citizenship."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9—Boy Scouts of the central Ohio area are celebrating national anniversary week here. The chief feature of the program is a four-day exhibition in one of the hotels, with Scouts from many cities and towns in the area participating.

Twenty-one booths are in charge of Merit Badge Scouts. The booths are devoted to camping, cooking, electrical equipment, radio installation and repair, wood carving, furniture building, conservation, seaplanes, airplanes and many other things important to Scouts. A special appeal through the newspapers of the General Ohio area has been made inviting boys who are not Scouts to visit the exhibition.

The annual Scouters' convention of executives is being held today J. W. Wilce, president of the Council, is in charge. Dr. W. H. Hurt of New York City, director of research, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, is the chief speaker at the annual banquet at the Southern Hotel.

Students Select Times and Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 9—In a vote on "America's Greatest Newspaper" taken among the students of reporting in the school of journalism at University of Wisconsin, the New York Times was ranked first and The Christian Science Monitor second. Professors Grant M. Hyde and Helen M. Patterson asked students to express their judgment in their final examinations for the semester.

Eighteen members awarded first place to the Times, while 14 voted for the Monitor. There were 62 students in the class. The five other newspapers honored were ranked as follows: The Kansas City Star 9, Brooklyn Daily Eagle 7, New York Herald Tribune 5, Chicago Daily Tribune 5, Philadelphia Public Ledger 2, and Philadelphia Daily Bulletin 2.

The Monitor's "bright, clean, interesting and accurate presentation of news" was rated highly by the students in their answers. Many students especially praised the international spirit and scope of the Monitor.

RECORD LOW RATE ON LOAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP)—The lowest rate in history on a nine months' loan of $200,000 was accepted yesterday by the Hampden County commissioners. The bid of a Boston banking house was .053 per cent plus a premium of $7. There were five bidders.

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SAYS BOOTH TARKINGTON

who is now writing a new series of radio comedies for A&P, principally about children

"MAUD AND COUSIN BILL"

Presented by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.—Directed by Winifred Lenihan

A PROGRAM THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED BY READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Grown people are children enlarged, and children are grown people smaller, less conventional, franker and less tactful," says Mr. Tarkington. "That is, a child will speak out and say, often with unfortunate results, what a grown person under the same circumstances would like to say, but is restrained from saying by his tactfulness or a foreknowledge of unpleasant consequences. If you would understand grown people, study children.

"We hope that grown people listening to these little comedies of the life of children, and reading between the lines, will find therein not only truth about children but some truth about themselves. Moreover, we have always held that the truth should be revealed through comedy and not through tragedy wherever and whenever it is possible. With 'Maud and Cousin Bill' comedy is more than possible; it is imperative."

"Booth Tarkington has again proved he is a great dramatist. His plays of 'Maud and Cousin Bill,' broadcast on the Great Atlantic & Pacific radio program, are most delightful and a treat that I always enjoy. I most heartily congratulate the A&P and Mr. Tarkington and Winifred Lenihan for bringing a new dramatic technique to the air."

George M. Cohan

Now appearing in "Pigeons and People"

Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

8 P.M. Eastern Time, WJZ, New York; WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield; WSYR, Syracuse; WBAL, Baltimore; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WGAR, Cleveland.

5 P. M. Central Time, WMAQ, Chicago; KWK, St. Louis; KOIL, Omaha; WREN, Kansas City.

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FOUR ENGLISH PLAYERS WIN

Overseas Stars Present Strong Threat in U. S. Squash Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Feb. 9—Four members of the English touring team, three Pennsylvanians and one representative of Massachusetts advanced to the quarterfinal round of the United States women's squash racquets championship on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club here yesterday.

The four surviving Englishwomen are evenly placed in the upper and lower halves of the draw. Nancy Cave and Susan Noel, the present champion of England, won their matches in the upper half and the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Cicely Fenwick were victors in the lower half.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the defending United States champion, moved nearer the final by defeating Anne Dyer of Merion, 15—8, 15—12, 15—12. Mrs. Howe's next opponent, Miss Lytton-Milbanke, scored a brilliant victory over Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, the 1931 runner-up for the national title, after dropping the first game. The Englishwoman, daughter of Lady Wentworth, covered the court so well after losing the first game that Miss Bowes could do nothing to stem the tide. The score was: 13—15, 15—6, 15—3, 15—6.

Ruth Hall, Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira and Ann Page, all of Merion, were the only American representatives left beside the defending champion. Miss Page accounted for the Canadian threat, Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster of Quebec, winning at 17—15, 15—13, 16—17, 15—14.

Philadelphia defeated New York, 4 to 1, to win the Class A team championship for the fourth consecutive year. The Philadelphia team will meet the English team on Sunday on the Merion courts.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

Quarterfinal Round

Ruth Hall, Merion, defeated Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, England, 15—16, 15—8, 15—5, 15—9.

Nancy Cave, England, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., 18—14, 15—7, 15—16, 15—13, 15—7.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Anne B. Townsend, Merion, 12—15, 15—7, 15—5, 15—11.

Susan Noel, England, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., 17—14, 15—8, 15—11.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Anne Dyer, Merion, 15—8, 15—12, 15—12.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England defeated Cecile Bowes, Philadelphia, 13—15, 15—6, 15—3, 15—6.

Ann Page Merion, defeated Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster, Quebec, Canada, 17—15, 15—13, 16—17, 15—14.

Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 15—10, 15—11, 15—11.

STUPPLE'S 144 WINS EVENT

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Robert Stupple, unassuming young professional from the Skokie Country Club at Glencoe, Ill., played the "dark horse" rôle in the third annual St. Petersburg open championship here yesterday, putting together cards of 73 and 71 for a total of 144 to take first money prize. Stupple finished just before a heavy rainstorm broke over the Pasadena Golf Club course, where the afternoon round of the 36-hole tournament was played. His 71 trimmed one stroke from par. Al Watrous, veteran campaigner from Detroit, and Denny Shute of Cleveland finished in a tie for second place, one stroke behind the winner. John Golden of Noroton, Conn., and Joseph H. Kirkwood, trick-shot artist from Philadelphia, were bracketed at 146, one stroke ahead of Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., leading money winner on the Pacific coast this season; Horton Smith of Chicago, and Willie MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y., former national open champion and winner of the St. Petersburg event last year.

HYDE DEFEATS HAKES, 1 UP

PALM BEACH, Feb. 9 (AP)—Springing a surprise in a tournament already marked by the defeat of one outstanding player, William H. Hyde of Ridgeway, Penna., sent Albert R. Hakes to defeat at the eighteenth hole of their second-round match in the annual south Florida golf championship here yesterday. Hyde won, 1 up. By his victory and steady play throughout the tournament, he now looms as a strong contender, probably against Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., the only one of the early favorites left. Goodwin came through yesterday with an easy win over David Brooks of New York, 7 and 6. W. B. Langford of Chicago continued his march to the semifinal round by winning over S. W. Heald of Worcester, Mass., 1 up. C. A. Edwards of Hempstead, L. I., defeated L. M. Goss of Bedford, Penna., 1 up.

JEAN SHILEY NOT TO DEFEND

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (AP)—Jean Shiley, holder of the world high-jump record for women, and Olympic and national indoor champion, will not defend her United States title this year, and may never compete as an athlete again. She announced that she had notified the Amateur Athletic Union last night of her intention not to enter the national indoor meet in New York Feb. 25, and added that after her graduation from Temple University she intends following the profession of physical education. This latter may place her in the professional category, unless a bill proposing that physical education teachers be regarded as amateurs is passed by the A. A. U. The bill was presented at the union's recent meting, and a committee will report on it next year.

CALEDONIAN NO. 1 ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 9—Caledonian rink No. 1 of New York and Saranac Lake rink advanced to the final of the Mitchell Medal curling competition at the Utica Curling Club. Caledonian defeated Utica rink No. 1, 17—13, yesterday morning, and eliminated St. Andrews of New York, 18—10, in the afternoon. Saranac Lake was victorious over Caledonian No. 2, 18—12, in the morning, and then scored a 14—11 triumph over Utica No. 2. The latter team reached the semifinals by defeating the Country Club rink of Pittsfield, Mass., 21—10. The final in the Allen Medal competition will also be decided with Utica meeting Schenectady.

WINDSOR LOANS PLAYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 9—Announcement was made here last night by Manager John D. Chiek of the Windsor Bulldogs that Cameron Proudlock had been loaned to London Tecumsehs of the International League for the balance of the season. Proudlock, a left winger, will replace Leo Quenneville, veteran forward, who is out of the game indefinitely. Proudlock formerly was with Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets. Before the Proudlock deal can be officially completed, London must obtain the permission of the other clubs on the circuit. According to the league rules, no deals can be made within the league after Feb. 1.

RICE AND BEACH ADVANCE

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Grantland Rice, the medalist, and Rex Beach, the defending champion, continued their march yesterday in the annual Artist and Writers' Association golf championship here. Rice defeated Frank Crowninshield, 5 and 4. Beach won from Francis Wurzburg, 1 up. In the other bracket yesterday, Merle Thorpe won over Ray McCarthy, 1 up, and Arthur Somers Roche defeated Jeff Machamer, 2 up.

SCOTTISH CUP REPLAYS

GLASGOW, Scot., Feb. 9 (AP)—Queen's Park yesterday again held the mighty Glasgow Rangers, Scottish League first division leaders, to a 1-all draw in a replay of a second-round match of the Scottish Cup soccer competition. Another playoff must be contested before Feb. 18. Hibernian, second division leader eliminated Aberdeen, strong first division outfit, from the cup chase in another replay, winning 1 to 0.

Shaughnessy To Coach at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—The successor to Amos Alonzo Stagg, first and only football coach at the University of Chicago up to the present, will be Clark B. Shaughnessy, coach at Loyola University, New Orleans, it was announced here last night.

Shaughnessy is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where he played on the football teams of 1911, 1912 and 1913 as end, tackle and fullback. He has done all his coaching in New Orleans, first at Tulane University, where he served as athletic director from 1915 to 1926, and then at Loyola, where he transferred in 1927. Appointment of Shaughnessy was made by T. N. Metcalf, the new athletic director of the University of Chicago, and awaits confirmation by the board of trustees of the university, which is anticipated shortly.

The announcement was made unexpectedly late last night following a meeting of old "C" men called to strengthen sentiment for the appointment of some former University of Chicago athlete as football coach. The "C" men got in touch with Mr. Metcalf, who is still at Iowa State College and were told that he had already made his choice. They then asked University of Chicago officials what it was and the information was given out shortly thereafter.

Shaughnessy's record at New Orleans is spoken of in the announcement as excellent. At Tulane his teams won 58 games, tied six and lost 27, while at Loyola his elevens won 38, tied 5, and lost 16. At Minnesota he also played on the basketball team and was a member of the track squad one year.

Mr. Stagg, the Maroon's retiring athletic director, who has determined to continue coaching at the College of the Pacific, reported yesterday that L. E. (Laurie) Apitz, one of his old football stars, would assist him at his new post. Apitz played end from 1925 to 1927 and was regarded as one of the best in the Conference. He will coach the line.

NEW RULE MADE FOR RUNNING HIGH JUMP

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—To standardize the regulations for the running high jump and remove any question as to whether the athletes "dive," a committee of four coaches has framed a new, simplified definition of the event at the request of Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the Amateur Athletic Union. The proposed ruling reads:

> A legal jump is one in which the contestant must leave the ground from one foot and one or both feet must precede the head in going over the bar.

It was made public today by Harry L. Hillman of Dartmouth, secretary-treasurer of the Association of College Track Coaches of America. Hillman, Lawson, Robertson of University of Pennsylvania, Ralph Young of Michigan State and Thomas F. Keane of Syracuse, composed the committee which drew up the definition.

It has been submitted to the A. A. U., as well as the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and its adoption by the National Collegiate A. A. also will be sought.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Albany T. 43, Montclair T. 18.
Annapolis 47, Virginia 38.
Bluffton 32, Defiance 6.
Butler 33, Washington 27.
Catholic 38, Wake Forest 27.
Chattanooga 43, Mexico City 33.
Coast Guard 43, St. Stephen's 23.
Cornell 39, Alfred 24.
De Kalb T. 44, Elmhurst 18.
Detroit 31, Western Ontario 18.
Furman 48, Charleston 26.
Lawrence 25, Ripon 22.
Lenoir Rhyne 34, Catawba 32.
Maryland 35, Washington 27.
Middlebury 41, St. Michael's 26.
Muhlenberg 30, Lebanon Valley 26.
McMurray 42, St. Edwards 27.
New York 44, West Virginia 30.
Ohio 42, Marshall 21.
Oklahoma 37, Oklahoma Aggies 36.
Penn M. C. 44, Philadelphia S. of O. 29.
Providence 46, Mass. State 40.
Rutgers 28, Fordham 18.
South Carolina 57, Citadel 36.
Texas 33, Baylor 28.
Wallace 26, Kent State 24.
Wesleyan 36, Clark 30.
West Point 37, Lehigh 30.
Western Kentucky 39, Louisville 28.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLBOYS WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Surrey, Eng.—A comforting assurance that the future of British Rugby football lies in very safe keeping gave additional pleasure to the large number of "grown up" enthusiasts who saw Scotland defeat England dramatically by 16 points to 14 here in the eleventh annual "schoolboys' international." There was undoubtedly a great deal to enthuse over at the match—good school rugger has an appeal all its own—and even languid upper school "men," accustomed to preserving a calm exterior, were observed developing the less dignified partisanship that is always so embarrassingly in evidence on such occasions, in parents, sisters and big brothers.

U. S. FIGURE SKATING IN MARCH

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—The United States figure skating championships will be held here March 17 and 18 with many nationally prominent figures in this sport taking part. The entry list closes March 10. This will be the sixth time national skating competitions have been held in New Haven. Among trophies will be the Brown Memorial Cup for men's senior events; the Gertrude Porter Cup for the women's senior event, and the Henry H. Howe Memorial Cup for senior pairs. The first day's program calls for novice and junior school figure skating. On March 18 competitions will be in senior and national championship classes, men and women, singles, pairs and fours, and in figure, waltzing and dancing.

NALLIN AND GUTHRIE DROPPED

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—After 18 years of service, Richard F. Nallin was dropped from the American League staff of umpires for 1933 by President William Harridge yesterday along with William Guthrie, who had served five years. They will be replaced by L. C. Kolls, Rockford, Ill., and William Summers, Upton, Mass., both formerly with the International League. The other umpires for the coming season will be Thomas H. Connolly, chief of the staff, starting his thirty-third year with the American League; William Dineen, George Hildebrand, C. E. Owens, George Moriarty, E. T. Ormsby, William McGowan, Harry Geisel and Roy Van Graflan.

CURLERS ELECT CALDER

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 9 (AP)—John W. Calder, Utica, was named president of the Grand National Curling Club of America, in session here yesterday. Robert D. Fryda, Orange, Conn., was elected first vice-president; E. S. Litchfield, Brookline, Mass., was chosen second vice-president, and William A. Clark, Utica, was reelected secretary-treasurer for the thirteenth term.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Three matches were played yesterday in first and third divisions of the English league and resulted as follows: First division: Blackburn Rovers 3, West Bromwich Albions 1; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Leeds United 0. Third division, northern section: New Brighton 3, Chester 1. English Rugby Union: Royal Navy 13, Civil Service 0.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bowdoin 5, Bates 2.
Clarkson 6, Lake Placid 1.
Harvard 13, Brae Burn H. C. 4.
West Point 3, Hamilton 1.
Yale 5, Boston 2.

BY-PLAYS

CONCERNING THE OMISSION OF RUTH

QUITE recently the baseball writers, through a poll conducted by the St. Louis Sporting News and Baseball Writers' Association of America, selected a 1932 all-star team. This team had an outfield which lined up with Frank O'Doul in left, Earl Averill in center, and Chuck Klein in right. Immediately following the publishing of this team, much criticism was hurled at the writers for the omission of Babe Ruth. The "Babe," beyond any doubt, has carved a permanent niche for himself in baseball's Hall of Fame for all time. "There will never be another Ruth," say many fans, and this comes pretty near being correct. However, if we are not misinformed, the writers were asked to base the selection of their team on performances during 1932 only. That is the reason Ruth did not make the grade.

Averill was the outstanding centerfielder by a majority of votes. Klein led the National League in several departments, and certainly belongs in right field among the all-stars. The question hovers over O'Doul, who not only led his circuit in batting and was a main cog in the third-place Brooklyn machine, but also performed brilliantly as a fielder. Ruth's record, too, was enviable, but the big fellow is slowing up fast. Then consider the team he is with compared with Brooklyn. Ruth was good last season, but we believe the records prove that O'Doul was better. At least the majority of writers think so.

* * *

SCHOOL OPENS FEBRUARY 15

On Feb. 15 of this year a new school will open its doors at Hot Springs, Ark. Pencils and blackboards will be lacking, but bats, bases and youngsters will be very much in evidence. Yes, you guessed it—this institution is to be a baseball school. Ray L. Doan, a prominent figure in the middle West, is general manager of this school, which will be open to all ambitious youths, regardless of age, who hope some day to earn their livelihood under the wing of America's national sport. Instructors include George H. Sisler, Rogers Hornsby and Grover C. Alexander, three of the smartest baseball heads in the country, as well as Jack Ryan, a scout for the St. Louis Cardinals and himself a player at one time. Although all boys are invited to attend, only the ones who show signs of ability will be kept throughout the one-month session. At least there will be one school that won't be bothered much with tardiness.

* * *

NONPAYING SPORTS MAY BECOME PAYING

When the athletic authorities of some of the colleges in the United States began to say that their programs would have to be seriously cut or entirely abandoned on account of the falling off in football revenues for 1932, many of those who had followed college athletics during the last 40 years or so little dreamed of the increase in the cost of maintenance of athletic teams during the last ten years or so. The price of almost everything had advanced to some extent; but some cases have come to light which would seem to show that the cost of college athletics had increased far beyond anything else, at some colleges at least. It has been reported that two years ago it cost a certain college $98 to send its freshman team to play a game against another college freshman team in a near-by city, whereas the expense account for this year's freshman team to the same city was reported as only $12, the home college feeding the players. If a similar rate of saving can be made in other college athletic activities, it looks as if there could be quite a falling off in football revenue without forcing the abolishment of any of the so-called nonpaying sports of past years. On the contrary, some of these so-called nonpaying sports may become paying ones.

ARROWS TROUNCE BOSTON CUBS, 6 TO 1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	16	6	8	82	59	38
Providence	16	3	9	74	62	35
Boston	13	4	10	78	63	30
New Haven	9	3	14	55	70	21
Quebec	7	2	20	62	98	16

RESULT FEB. 8

Philadelphia 6, Boston 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 — Paul Runge, former Boston player, helped the Philadelphia Arrows pile up a 6-to-1 score on the Boston Cubs in a Canadian - American Hockey League match at the Arena here last night.

Runge contributed two goals, both coming in the second period while Anderson, Hudson, Peters and Boyd also broke through the Cubs' defense for scores.

Teamwork figured largely in the Arrows' easy conquest, the club being credited with nine assists. By the victory the Arrows further strengthened their hold on first place and now lead Providence by three points. The lone Boston goal came in the closing minutes when Weir scored unassisted at a time when Peters was off the ice. A crowd of 4500 attended. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA	BOSTON
Hudson, Runge, lw	rw, Saunders, Davie, Buckles
Conn, Anderson, c	c, Cook, O'Neil, King
Phips, Boyd, rw	lw, Klein, Weir, Benson
Nichols, Desmarais	ld, rd, Lane, Warshawski
Peters, McGoldrick, rd	ld, Jerwa, Warshawski
Cude, g	g, Jackson

Score—Philadelphia 6, Boston 1. Goals—Runge 2, Anderson, Hudson, Peters, Boyd for Philadelphia: Weir for Boston. Assists—Boyd 2, Phillips 2, Anderson 2, McGoldrick, Conn, Runge for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver and Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

BISLEY SHOOT JULY 10-22

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The climax of the rifle-shooting season in Britain will, as usual, be the world-famous Bisley meet arranged to commence July 10 and conclude July 22. The national small bore meeting will take place during the first week. Innovations this year will be the prohibition of sheepskin arm pads and foresights wider than the standard, the establishment of a new county championship on the long ranges, the introduction of an "egg pool" at 900 and 1000 yards, a revision of the rules for the Donegall competition—the entrants will no longer be obliged to pay the National Rifle Association fee—and the institution of a public schools aggregate. It is announced that Col. Lord Cottesloe and Lieut.-Col Sir Philip Richardson have been reelected to office in the National Rifle Association as chairman of the council and vice-chairman, respectively.

MRS. CHENEY BEATS MISS HOLLINS

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP)—Marion Hollins, former national women's golf champion from Santa Cruz, Calif., and co-favorite in the annual southern California mid-winter tournament, was defeated 4 and 3 yesterday in the second round of match play by Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif. At the same time Virginia Van Wie of DeLand, Fla., present United States champion and co-favorite, eliminated Helen K. Luscomb, University of California at Los Angeles, co-ed, 5 and 4. Another upset in the tournament saw Mrs. Roy Green, Culver City, Calif., defeat Elizabeth Abbott, Culver City, state champion, 4 and 2. In the other match, Mrs. J. G. Wittig, Los Angeles, defeated Jane Douglass, Los Angeles, 2 up.

OXFORD WINS HOCKEY TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVOS, Switzerland—Oxford University, "the" ice hockey team in Britain last season, distinguished itself here recently by winning outright the Spengler Cup. The Dark Blues decided not to take the trophy into their possession and they have given it back for competition next year. To be won outright, this cup had to go three times in succession to the same team or four times altogether. At the outset of this season's competition, Oxford and the Berlin club had each gained three wins. The Germans were not able to send along a side and Oxford took first place in the 1932-33 tournament, with the Prague (Czechoslovakia) team second, Zurich Grasshoppers third, and Davos fourth.

CANADIENS RETURN ALEXANDRE

MONTREAL, Feb. 9 (AP)—Art Alexandre, brilliant young center who was just brought up to the Montreal Canadiens from Providence, was returned last night when the Reds complained the raids by the National League club had left them short handed. With Alexandre went Paul Marcel Raymond, young right winger who has been kept out of action in his first season out of the amateurs by mishaps. Bob Trapp, defense player, was returned to Providence Tuesday.

BREED FRESHMAN CAPTAIN

Charles N. Breed of Swampscott, Mass., was yesterday elected captain of the Harvard freshman swimming team. He prepared for Harvard at Phillips Andover Academy, where he captained the swimming team last winter. His specialty is the breaststroke.

OUTBOARD REGATTA JUNE 24-25

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The fourth annual eastern intercollegiate outboard regatta will be held June 24 and 25, it was decided recently at a meeting of the advisory board of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association at the motorboat show. An invitation was received from Skaneateles, N. Y., where the first three regattas were held, but no place for the race was chosen. Three new members were elected to the advisory board. They were Lawrence Appleby of Buffalo, Charles F. Chapman of New York and E. H. Patterson Jr. of Troy, N. Y. Four honorary members were chosen—Leslie Gage and James W. Mulroy of Chicago, Phelps Ingersoll of Middletown, Conn., and William T. Crawford of New York. The board decided to hold only amateur races at this year's regatta. Professional drivers, who have competed with amateurs in open events, will be barred.

STANFORD BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Feb. 9—The Stanford University baseball schedule for 1933, announced recently, includes 21 games in the California Intercollegiate League. One game with California, not on the schedule, will be arranged later. The schedule follows: Feb. 15—Santa Clara; 18—Santa Clara at Santa Clara; 22—St. Mary's; 25—Santa Clara. March 1—St. Mary's at Moraga; 4—St. Mary's; 24—U. C. L. A.; 28—Southern California at Los Angeles; 29—Southern California at Los Angeles; 31—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles. April 1—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 3—San Francisco at San Francisco; 8—California; 14—Southern California; 15—California at Berkeley; 17—San Francisco; 18—San Francisco.

MRS. HILL ENTERS SEMIFINAL

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City swept into the semifinal round of the La Gorce women's golf championship yesterday by a 6-and-5 victory over Mrs. Jack Hagen of Salisbury, N. Y. Mrs. Hill, the medalist with an 81, carded 42 on the outgoing nine yesterday to take the turn 4 up on Mrs. Hagen, who required 48 strokes. Bea Gottlieb of New York needed only 14 holes to register a 6-and-4 victory over Mrs. Blanche Fitzgibbons. Kathryn Braggaw of East Orange, N. J., had to go to the eighteenth before she defeated Mrs. John Arends of Detroit, 1 up. Arial Vilas of Chicago defeated Mrs. Marion Hochheimer of New York, 2 up.

KIRKLAND IN SEMIFINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth, and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, entered the semifinal round of the United States veteran squash tennis championship yesterday at the Columbia University Club, at the expense of George Abbott, the Bayside Tennis Club player. The match was played ahead of the regular time, before the courts got too wet to play on, and resulted in a score of 15—8, 15—12, in favor of Kirkland. The remaining matches in the quarterfinal round will be played today, if the courts dry out sufficiently.

RED SOX RECEIVE TWO CONTRACTS

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston Red Sox announced this morning that the club had received the signed contract of John T. (Tom) Winsett, an outfielder who was let out to Buffalo on option last year. Winsett batted for about .337 for Buffalo and writes the Red Sox that he expects to make the team this year. His home is at McKenzie, Tenn. The Red Sox also received the signed contract of Pitcher Robert (Bob) Kline yesterday.

CLASSIC EVENT IS REVIVED

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (AP)—A classic 10-mile swimming event, an annual feature on the Delaware River more than a dozen years ago, is to be revived this summer. Unlike its predecessors, the event will not be billed as a United States championship, James H. Littlefield, chairman of the Penn Athletic Club's swimming committee, said, but will be sanctioned by the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U. The date has not been set.

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FINAL MATCH IS POSTPONED

Harvard Club Defeats Yale Club in Class A Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	10	1*	47	9	.909
New York A. C.	10	1*	42	14	.900
Fraternity S. T. C.	9	3	39	21	.750
Yale Club	4	8	21	39	.333
Princeton Club	3	9	18	42	.250
Harvard Club	3	9	16	44	.250
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	10	23	37	.167

*Final round postponed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship final will hold over another week, because the courts of the Columbia University Club, on which their match against the present champions, New York Athletic Club, were scheduled to be played, were too wet for use. One match was completed, under the adverse conditions, but the other four were set over until next Wednesday. Edward G. McLaughlin, No. 3 on the home team, played his match with Barnwell Elliott, and won by a score of 15—12, 15—5.

The other final-round matches were played, and were won by Harvard Club, from Yale Club, on the courts of the latter, 3 to 2, and by Princeton Club, also 3 to 2, on the courts of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB 3, YALE CLUB 2

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, won from F. V. S. Hyde, by default.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, won from W. D. Hoag Jr., by default.

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated W. K. Rice, 9—15, 15—12, 17—16.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., 18—16, 15—5.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—11, 17—16.

PRINCETON CLUB 3, CRESCENT A.-H. C. 2

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated E. R. Larigan, 15—13, 15—8.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, won from Edwin Muller, by default.

Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—8, 17—14.

Louis B. Dailey, Princeton Club, defeated Frank C. Hart, 15—5, 15—9.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent, won from F. H. Merrill, by default.

25-GAME BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (AP)—A 15-game schedule, not including possible extra game play-offs with Harvard and Princeton, and not including a southern holiday trip, was announced yesterday by the Yale Athletic Association.

Cornell will play a doubleheader, seven innings each, here May 15. The schedule includes home and home games with Holy Cross and Brown, and a game with Waseda University of Japan. A 10-game freshman schedule, and a junior varsity nine-game schedule were also announced. The varsity schedule:

April 6—Springfield College; 8—Columbia at New York; 14—Lehigh; 15—Dartmouth; 20—Fordham; 22—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 25—New York; 28—Columbia; 29—Pennsylvania.

May 5—Williams; 6—Dartmouth at Hanover; 10—Colgate; 15—Cornell, doubleheader; 17—Providence College; 20—Brown at Providence; 24—Holy Cross; 27—Holy Cross at Worcester.

June 3—Harvard Graduates; 7—Waseda; 10—Princeton; 14—Brown; 17—Princeton at Princeton; 20—Harvard; 21—Harvard at Boston.

DODGERS TRADE VANCE

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced last night that they had traded Arthur C. (Dazzy) Vance, their famous speedball pitcher, and Infielder Gordon Slade to the St. Louis Cardinals for Pitcher Owen T. Carroll and Infielder D'Arcy "Jake" Flowers. It was a straight player trade, the announcement said, and no cash was involved.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Yale 48, Springfield 36.

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Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 181

KENNETH E. DORATY

Toronto, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Portland Rosebuds of the Pacific Coast Hockey League in the 1925-26 season. He was born at Stittsville, Ont., June 23, 1906. He weighs around 142 pounds, shoots right handed, and plays right wing. His record:

1922-25—Regina Pats, Junior
1925-26—Portland Rosebuds, Pacific Coast H. L.
1926-27—Chicago, N. H. L.-Minneapolis, A. H. A.
1927-28—Kitchener, Canadian Professional H. L.
1928-29—Toronto, Canadian Professional H. L.
1929-32—Cleveland, International H. L.

CITY A. C. WINS IN FINAL 'C' PLAYOFF

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—City Athletic Club, with its faithful five, and two of the four regulars who also competed during the season, captured the final playoff for the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship yesterday, when its team met Monclair Athletic Club, which had won the New Jersey group championship, on the courts of the Squash Club, and took five out of the seven matches, one coming to them by default. The Montclair leaders came through victors, but the balance of the City Athletic Club players overbalanced their opponents, and won four of the matches played.

Otto Barth, the only undefeated player of the team, kept his record intact, by taking the deciding match from F. L. Glasby in straight games, 15—7, 15—9. The other winners for City were Jules Blecher, who has lost one match ;Milton Cohn, twice beaten, and Edgar K. Simon, who has been an effective substitute, as well as Milton H. Fischer Jr., who obtained the default.

F. G. Charshee and W. W. Cole Jr., Nos. 1 and 2 on the team, were the Montclair victors. But several other regulars on the team failed to appear, and the substitutes were ineffective. The summary:

CITY A. C. 5, MONTCLAIR A. C. 2

F. G. Charshee, Montclair, defeated Julian M. Cowen, 5—15, 15—12, 15—12.

W. W. Cole Jr., Montclair, defeated D. H. Finck, 15—7, 15—10.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated E. V. L. Marshall, 15—7, 5—15, 15—7.

M. H. Fischer Jr., City, won from C. S. Moora by default.

Otto Barth, City, defeated F. L. Glasby, 15—7, 15—11.

Jules Blecher, City, defeated W. W. Boddington, 15—6, 15—9.

Edgar K. Simon, City, defeated F. L. Allen, 15—7, 15—9.

SPRING FOOTBALL PRACTICE

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9 (AP)—Dartmouth College, for the first time in nearly a decade, will hold a formal spring football practice this year, the athletic council announced yesterday. The drill will be held during the entire month of May, or perhaps earlier, if conditions permit. Head Coach Jackson Cannell will come here to supervise the work. The consensus here is that the plan will materially help Dartmouth's football stock, as Cannell not only will be able to look at a large group of sophomore candidates but can give more time to individual work and more instruction in fundamentals.

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TWO WORLD RECORDS MADE IN SWIMMING

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP)—Two world's breaststroke swimming records were claimed yesterday for Jacques Cartonnet, French Olympic swimmer. Making an individual attempt at record breaking in a 25-meter pool, Cartonnet was clocked at 100 meters in 1m. 13s. and at 200 meters in 2m. 42 3-5s. Officials of the French Swimming Federation officiated. Both records were made in one trial.

The listed world's record for 100 meters is 1m. 14s., made by Walter Spence of New York. The 200-meter mark is 2m. 45s., held by Yoshizuki Tsuruta of Japan.

STAUBER HIGH GUN OF 1932

VANDALIA, Ohio, Feb. 9 (AP)—A. J. Stauber of Los Angeles, Calif., established a new world's record on registered trap-shooting targets for a season by winning the high average title of North America during 1932 with a mark of .9940 on 1000 clays. This is the official mark released Saturday at the permanent home of the Amateur Trapshooting Association. The association is the governing body of registered shooting in the United States, Canada and the Panama Canal Zone. Stauber also established another record by being the first man to win two national high average titles in one year. His mark of .9687 won him the doubles championship.

DURST SOLD TO HOLLYWOOD

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9 (AP)—The St. Paul Baseball Club of the American Association announced recently the sale of Cedric Durst, outfielder, to Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League in a cash transaction.

J. J. BERNET HEADS NICKEL PLATE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9—W. L. Ross, president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, has retired as active head and J. J. Bernet, president of Chesapeake & Ohio, has been elected president of Nickel Plate. Mr. Ross will continue as a director and member of the executive committee and will serve the road in an advisory capacity.

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NOTIONS SECTION, AISLE 1
S

French Industry Can Well Claim That It Is the State

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the fourth.*

France

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Considering that France is above all a nation of individualist artisans and small farmers, French business has gone an astonishingly long way toward being able to say: "L'Etat, c'est moi."

Quietly, steadily, swiftly, the importance of the Government's rôle in business has been increasing in recent years until today the claim of French business to constitute the state is indeed not much more exaggerated than was the famous assertion of Louis XIV.

One fact shows perhaps more graphically than all others that the Government in France has not merely put its shoulder to the wheel of industry and commerce, but is actually an important part of the vehicle: fully one-fifth of the total working population of France are "fonctionnaires," or persons in the employ of the Government.

The most important single instance of direct government participation in business in France is the railroad industry. The "Chemins de Fer" alone employ nearly 9 per cent of the working population of France. They constitute an investment of approximately 50,000,000,000 francs ($2,000,000,000 at 25). Their total annual business amounts to about 16,000,000,000 francs.

The French Government's participation in the railroad industry is very considerable. It owns outright the Chemins de Fer d'Alsace Lorraine and the Chemins de Fer de l'Etat—constituting together about one-fifth of the railroad system of the nation. In addition, the Government exercises a very complete control over the other lines. It fixes all the rates, and limits the dividends payable to stockholders.

Railways Use Common Fund

Furthermore, all the railroads are financed by a common fund into which all receipts are pooled. The companies which sustain a loss draw on this fund to make up the deficit. Actually, this common fund itself shows a deficit of some 6,000,000,000 francs, and the state has no alternative but to make up this deficit out of the taxpayers' pockets.

The French Government likewise has a hand on the wheel of water transport, only slightly less heavy than it keeps on the throttle of the railroads. The French Line steamship company, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, is far and away the most important French steamship line, doing a gross business in normal times of about 1,000,000,000 francs annually. In this company the Government has a participating interest which bids fair to become a controlling interest.

When last winter the Government lent large sums of money to the company to enable it to complete the building of the new Super Ile de France—in addition to the very substantial subsidies previously granted—the state appointed a number of representatives to superintend the complete financial reorganization of the line.

Just what form the Government's participation in the direction of the company will finally take is expected to be fixed definitely at the next session of the legislature.

In the air, too, the Government keeps a tight grip on commercial aviation. In the last decade something like 3,000,000,000 francs have been invested in commercial aviation in France. None of the several lines are yet paying a profit nor even paying their own way. But the industry is regarded as a potentially important one, and so the Government has had to keep it going ever since the war.

Takes Over Air Line

The principal French air line, Aéropostale, which runs the air mail service between Paris and South America, went bankrupt last year. It was then completely taken over by the Government, and is carried along from month to month financially by special credits. Other air lines also receive government subsidies, and a project expected to become a law soon will give the Government permission to acquire a one-third interest in all commercial aviation companies.

The French Government's interest in industry extends below as well as above the surface of the earth, for the state controls a number of important mining projects. The Sarre coal mines, Société des Mines de la Sarre, are the most important source of French coal, producing some 13,000,000 tons annually. These mines were taken over by the state under the Treaty of Versailles. The administrative council is dominated by representatives of the Government. In fact, the mines have almost the status of a public utility, being operated under the department of public works.

The same thing applies to the Alsatian Potash Company (potasse d'Alsace), which was taken over directly by the state, when Alsace was transferred to France after the war. The industry produces some 3,130,000 tons annually.

The National Nitrogen Company, Office National de l'Azote, is another industry controlled by the Government which dates from the World War. It is a synthetic process for the extraction of nitrogen which does an annual business in fertilizer of a few millions of francs. The project was started as a war measure, and is being carried along by the Government.

Big Profit in Tobacco

One of the most profitable businesses in which the Government is engaged in France is the tobacco monopoly. The state owns and controls all the tobacco sold in the country, doing an annual business of approximately 3,000,000,000 francs net. The monopoly is managed by the Sinking Fund, Caisse d' Amortissement. This fund is administered by a council of ten members of whom three represent the Ministry of Finance.

The tobacco monopoly was put on its present basis in 1916 chiefly to provide the state with an important source of revenue. The match monopoly which is controlled by the state in exactly the same way is more recent, dating in its present form from 1926.

Similar to these monopolies is the industrial alcohol business. The state controls the production and sale of some 3,600,000 liters annually at a profit of about 900,000,000 francs—the greater part of which, however, comes from the sale of motor fuel with which the alcohol is mixed. The industry is a form of government service under the explosives department. It dates from 1919, having been formed to take care of large stocks left over from the war.

The radiocasting industry in France is still waiting for the legislature to fix its permanent status. A project is expected to be voted before long which would give France a complete network of 11 national stations at a cost of some 80,000,000 francs. Meanwhile there are about 25 radiocasting stations in France, of which, however, less than half a dozen are of major importance. The Government completely controls some of these and participates in the control of the others. The Government stations are under the direct control of the Minister of Posts and Telegraph. Radio is regarded in France as a potential public service and will doubtless be developed as such.

Goes Into Housing

In the field of municipal housing, Paris is the only French city which has undertaken projects of any considerable importance. A few years ago it embarked upon a plan calling for 100,000 new apartments by 1936. This project, the outgrowth partly of the slum clearance movement, is under the direct supervision of the local governments.

These are the principal instances in which the Government has taken over the control of private businesses in France. There are a number of other industries in which the Government has a considerable interest but they are not of primary importance.

There are, for example, the autonomous ports managed by administrative councils on which the Government is represented; there are the Caisses d'Epargnes, savings banks, which are closely regulated by the state; there is the National Credit Bank, set up by the state to take care of loans for reconstructing the devastated war areas; there are the Assurances Sociales, compulsory health and accidents insurance which is controlled by the state. There is also the telephone system in France and the passenger transport systems of the various cities and towns; these last, however, are really public utilities and are administered as such.

There can be no question of the fact that the tendency of the Government to go into business is increasing in France. This is the inevitable result of the growth of Socialist influence on national and municipal governments. The Socialist Party in France—already the second largest—seeks nationalization of all the principal interests of the nation. There is general agreement, however, for the present at least that this is mere doctrine, neither practical nor desirable.

BURNETT'S "famous since 1847" Extracts are now sold in this new, sturdy bottle. Will not tip over easily. Made of amber glass to protect against damaging light rays. Truly, a package worthy of the high quality of Burnett's Extracts... For something "different" for dessert, consult "Doubly Delicious Desserts." This is the Burnett recipe book and a copy will be sent you upon receipt of ten cents. Write to 437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk
12:45 p. m.—Musical program.
1:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; records.

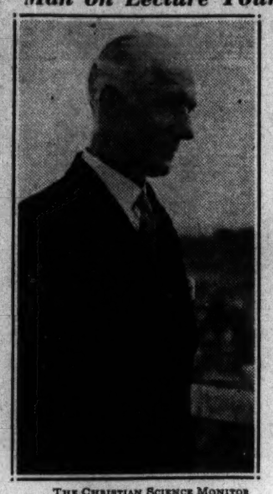
WBZ
7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—All-New England Agricultural program.
12:30 p. m.—"Words and Music."
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI
:00 a. m.8—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC
6::30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB
8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Army Band.

English Winchester Man on Lecture Tour



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBERT J. ADAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., Feb. 9—Winchester, England, and its Bay State namesake are joining hands through the visit of Mr. Albert J. Adams, one of the vergers of the famous cathedral in Hampshire.

Mr. Adams, who arrived in New York Feb. 1, will lecture on Winchester as the capital of England before London became the seat of the British Government.

The lectures will be illustrated. Mr. Adams' tour will include visits to Smith College on Feb. 10; Mount Holyoke, Feb. 12; Trinity Church and Miss McClintock's School in Boston, Feb. 13, and St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 14.

Railroads Seek Restrictions On Trucks and Buses

At the most heavily attended legislative committee hearing of the current year at the State House, yesterday, nearly 1000 persons appeared to oppose or support proposals to place added restrictions on the operation of motor buses and trucks.

Mr. Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Mr. James B. Brown, agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, spoke in support of the proposed legislation. They denied that it was designed to strangle the motor transport or interfere with the affairs of the shipper. It was their contention, however, that all shippers should be treated alike in the matter of rates.

Regulation, they declared, does not mean the elimination of any form of transportation but would, they said, put the railroads on a par with trucks in competing for business. It was pointed out that regulation would cover only those trucks which carry property for hire, or only 15 per cent of those on the highways.

In another room in the State House, the advisability of abandoning annual sessions of the Legislature and meeting only once in two years was brought before the Committee on Constitutional Law. The petition under consideration was supported by the argument that biennial sessions would save the Commonwealth $1,000,000 every two years. Another proposal was to limit annual sessions to 90 days.

Two attempts to substitute labor bills for adverse committee reports failed in the House. Both of them would give preference to citizens in the employment of labor on public works.

A bill designed to curb alleged abuses existing under the so-called "yellow dog" labor contracts was heard by the Committee on Judiciary.

Bills were before the Committee on State Administration proposing the erection of some fitting memorial to the memory of Calvin Coolidge. No opposition was expressed.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Two painters exhibit currently at the Copley Society at 296 Commonwealth Avenue, Mrs. Florence Thompson and Miss Annie E. Riddell. Mrs. Thompson shows a number of aquarelles in which she depicts picturesque spots in an agreeable, spontaneous manner.

Miss Riddell has traveled far and wide to discover subject matter of a majestic, poetic character. Such noted spots as the Italian lakes are portrayed by her with delicate brushwork and perceptive feeling. The undulating contours of the mountains give rhythmic background to the gleaming, reflecting waters. Mists overhang, there is an atmosphere of calm meditation. In her portraits, Miss Riddell shows a sympathetic understanding of her models, all of whom are interesting types. She does not note too many details, but gains in the general effect by carefully thought-out simplicity.

Twentieth Century Club

A group of five young artists is exhibiting at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street. The styles vary greatly, as do the degrees of accomplishment of the contributors.

There are drawings and water colors made by an architect, Mr. A. J. Higgins. Obviously they were done on a tour to see the great churches of Europe. The Gothic and Romanesque are appreciated equally by Mr. Higgins, who has a good eye for their distinguishing characteristics in structure as well as ornament. By Mr. Robert Haun, there are varied works indicating an interest in modernistic theories. Mr. Haun draws and paints with logic and clarity. His pictures have an agreeable liveliness. His portraits are among the finest exhibits in the show. Mr. Charles Menges also contributes an outstanding composition in which a lighthouse figures.

Barbara Hunter Watt shows some decorative pieces and some still-life. She uses pastel with appreciation for its smooth delicate tones. "Bowl of Flowers" is made with delightful exuberance. The artist has conveyed her joy in flowers in her spirited portrayal.

D. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)
5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets! talk.
5:15 Studio recital.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, George Rector's Cooking School for Children.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Robison's Buckaroos.
7:45 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 "Music Album"; orchestra.
10:00 WBZA Players.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Dandies of Yesterday."
11:30 NBC, "Nocturne"; popular.
12:00 NBC, Del Lamope's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)
5:15 p. m.—"The Lincoln Cabin," Mr. Stacey B. Southworth.
5:30 Talk, "Advice on Dogs."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Merchants' Thrift Program.
7:00 NBC, Russian Symphonic Choir.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 The Edison Salute.
7:45 "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; soloists; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)
5:00 p. m.—CSB, Ben Alley orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu" transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra.
8:30 New England Orchestra soloist.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Pontiac Revue comedy team; soloists orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Aborn Light Opera Company presents Victor Herbert's "The Red Mill."
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)
5:00 p. m.—Local and CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:20 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music; talk.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Dr. Hsieh Urges Students to Scan Far East Trends

American students should have a more crystallized opinion of the entire Far Eastern situation with a fearless attitude in backing up their government in the most momentous of all movements, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service Bureau, told the assembly of Boston University today. He said that it is not too late even to save Japan from military autocracy.

Dr. Hsieh declared that he was appalled to realize how indifferent many American students are toward students from foreign lands. They little realize, he continued, that some of them come from the best homes. The Chinese of the present year are from the pick of the land, who have very powerful connections and will be a great asset to American students who cultivate their friendship while they are in this country, he went on.

The speaker asserted that no country will do more business with China than America. Even the most obscure Chinese in the furthermost village, he said, knows the American is his "tried and true" friend, both from dealings in commerce and from the "open door" policy enunciated by John Hay.

Dr. Hsieh told of the progress women are making in China. They have launched new organizations—clubs, journalistic enterprises and teachers' unions. The schools are training them for business and political life. The women's dress has become more American in style. New China has over 2500 newspapers and periodicals. The final word is that "we are determined to advance in a broad liberal spirit, which will give us a place in international life, where our people may be brought to a higher state. The strong men of China have been striving by great sacrifices to bring their land nearer and nearer to ultimate enlightenment."

GLASS NOW REPORTED NOT TO BE IN CABINET

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—The possibility that Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia would be President-Elect Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury has become less certain, although his name is still mentioned.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Minnie E. Hill, Danbury, Conn.
Mrs. Leah M. Burdick, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Martha Klatschken, Brookline, Mass.
Thomas Benjamin Monson, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes R. Pearce, York, Penna.
Mrs. Clyde L. Mills, Haverhill, Mass.

Boston's Relief Campaign Nears $2,500,000 Mark

An increase of about $47,000 since yesterday has brought the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign fund to a total of $2,121,877, it was announced from headquarters this morning. This represents a little less than one-half of the $5,000,000 goal.

New encouragement was given to the industry and finance committee yesterday when it learned that two of the major divisions are approaching their full quotas. These are the real estate division which has attained about 90 per cent of its quota and the other is the division on metals and machinery which has attained about 81 per cent.

The special gifts committee of the Women's Division, at a meeting in the Hotel Statler yesterday, reported that it had exceeded its quota of $500,000.

Campaign leaders yesterday stressed the need for more intensive coöperation from all potential contributors, large or small. Whereas the $3,000,000 required last year as "extra money" was subscribed in three weeks, only 40 per cent of the $5,000,000 goal, has been obtained in nearly four weeks of campaigning this year. Unlike last year, the 1933 drive is soliciting for the 111 relief agencies within its orbit funds regularly needed from private contributions.

What's a TELEPHONE Worth?

Check these items for an estimate of its value to you.

Does it give a feeling of security against possible need? ☐
Does it enable you to be reached quickly for work orders? ☐
Does it help your wife to do household errands? ☐
Does it afford her company and protection when alone? ☐
Does it let friends keep in touch? ☐
Does it enable you to get help in emergencies? ☐
Is it useful in other ways? ☐

You're the scorekeeper. If you answer in the affirmative, then comes the question: is all this worth something like 7 to 10 cents a day to you? If it is, and you have a telephone, well and good. If you haven't one, come in or call our Business Office.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Kellogg's KAFFEE-HAG

Enjoyed by thousands... A delicious hot drink!

Yes, it is made from the coffee bean, but with 97% of the caffeine extracted.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (3S) M 2.9

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BUDGET finds the leaks!

Some folks think that keeping a Budget means having less money to spend. That's not right!

A Budget puts its finger on the spots where savings can be made—not by denial or skimping—but by pointing out HOW and WHERE your MONEY should go!

For best results bank here—and use our Family Budget and Expense Book! It's FREE!

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

ONCE WASHDAY SPOILED HER FUN — by D'Alton Valentine

I'D LOVE TO COME TONIGHT, BARBARA, BUT I KNOW I'LL BE TOO TIRED TO MOVE. WHATEVER MADE YOU PICK WASHDAY NIGHT FOR YOUR PARTY
YOU OLD-FASHIONED THING! WOMEN DON'T LET WASHDAY SPOIL THEIR FUN ANY MORE. SEND RIGHT OUT AND GET YOURSELF A BOX OF RINSO
OH YES—THAT'S THE SOAP MY SISTER'S BEEN RAVING ABOUT. SHE SAYS IT'S GREAT FOR DISHES AND SO EASY ON HANDS
TRY RINSO IN YOUR WASH-TUB IF YOU WANT TO SEE SOMETHING REALLY WONDERFUL! IT COAXES THE DIRT RIGHT OUT—ALL YOU DO IS RINSE. YOU'LL COME TO MY PARTY FRESH AS A DAISY
THAT EVENING
WELL, HOW DID YOU ENJOY YOUR SCRUBLESS WASHDAY?
BARBARA, I'M THRILLED. I DIDN'T SCRUB OR BOIL—YET I HUNG OUT THE WHITEST WASH EVER. RINSO IS GRAND

"It's so easy on the hands!" says Mrs. C. P. Kelly of Arlington

"A washing-machine demonstrator told me to use Rinso for best results, and let me tell you it just can't be best. I wouldn't use any other soap in my washes—or in the dishpan either. A little Rinso flashes into lots of rich, lively suds that last and last. Clothes come so white, they're a joy to see. Even if Rinso cost more, I'd still buy it because it's so easy on my hands."

MRS. C. P. KELLY,
28 Everett Street, Arlington, Mass.

Rinso makes clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter, *safely*. The makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. In tubs Rinso *soaks* out dirt—saves scrubbing. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer. Rinso gives twice as much suds, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Wonderful for dishes and all cleaning. Get the BIG package.

Rinso

The biggest-selling package soap in America

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Recreation Center's Problem

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

PART II

WALLACE would have been surprised, and perhaps flattered, too, if he had realized how anxious George was to have the Friday meeting a success. So many important issues, he felt, were at stake. If only this evening could be made especially worth-while, they might win Wallace over. And if Wallace became really interested, George felt confident that he could help to find a way out of the difficulty. It would mean a great deal, too, to have Wallace taking his old place in the group.

George had given the matter a great deal of thought and had finally decided that the best plan would be to let the meeting proceed as usual. "It wouldn't be fair to get Wally in there under false pretenses," he concluded. "And one of our rousing old discussions really ought to interest him as much as anything. He'll get a new opinion of the club and the boys there, and it will be an honest opinion, too—no special stage set for the occasion."

Nevertheless his face was anxious as the meeting was called to order, and he sincerely hoped that the club would put its best foot forward.

"Tonight," began Fred Moore, the president, "we want to discuss the new zoning problem. Shall we make zoning laws or shall we not? That's the question that is facing Hawthorne today. The matter must be voted upon by the citizens. How shall we bring the matter to their attention? How shall we arouse their interest?"

A Rousing Discussion

As the discussion progressed, it was disclosed that zoning laws would be necessary or some extremely undesirable conditons would arise.

"There's danger right now," said Phil Grayson, "that a factory will be built on the river front, right next to our park here."

"Yes," volunteered another boy, "and some property owners, who don't live here, want to build apartment houses in the midst of the residence district. Hawthorne has always prided itself on being a city of homes. These new developments would change the whole character of the town."

George, glancing anxiously at Wallace, was surprised to see that he was taking a keen interest in the discussion.

"Apartment houses and factories are good things, of course, in the right places," said George, anxious to furnish his share of comment. "What steps can we take to keep them there?"

"I suppose we shall have to hire experts to help us," said Phil. "Isn't that the reason for cutting expenses at the Center?"

Wallace had had no idea that the Civics Club meetings would hold so much interest. Now he could keep silent no longer, and to everyone's surprise he was on his feet. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I should think the first step to take would be to make a map of the city."

George to the Fore

Pleased as he was at Wallace's interest, George had hard work to suppress a grin. "Wally and his maps!" he thought. "He'd think of drawing maps if he were running away from an earthquake, to show the probable extent of the area affected." Then he sobered suddenly, his face alert and eager, for an idea had come to him. "It will mean work," he thought, "lots of work. But I'll put it up to them, anyway. They'll probably hoot me down, though."

George had always been a most useful member of the club when good times were being planned, but he had never been one to suggest hard work. His fellow members listened in surprise as he outlined his plan. It was the sort of thing, George felt sure, that would appeal to Wallace, and he was not disappointed. Wallace gave his commendation immediately, and suggested improvements. One boy and then another added comments, and before the meeting was over the plan was adopted.

For the next week or two, the Civics clubroom at the Recreation Center was a busy place. George, who was often accused of caring for nothing so much as for having a good time, settled down to work in a way that surprised everyone. He hurried straight to the clubroom after school and worked hard until dinner time. He would have been glad to return in the evening, but Mr. Holmes insisted that school work must not be neglected. So George, in order to have more time at the Center, went at his school work with an energy that surprised and delighted his parents and also his teachers.

Wallace in His Element

As for Wallace, he was in his element. He had been promptly voted a member of the club and put in charge of the new work, and he was discharging his new duties with an interest and efficiency that won the respect and friendship of the boys.

"How did we ever get the idea that Wally was stuck up?" asked Phil Grayson, as a group of boys bent over their work table. "He's all right!"

"He's interested now!" put in George. "He thought we were fooling away our time down here, doing nothing but having fun. But now that he sees how serious and worth while our aims are—" George grinned and waved his hand.

"Well, he's certainly helping us in these 'serious and worth-while' efforts," said Fred. "He's a mighty useful member of the club. We could never have put this across without his help, even if we'd thought of it."

"We haven't put it across yet," said Phil, looking a bit anxious.

"But we're going to!" George nodded vigorously, quite unaware of the fact that his enthusiasm and encouragement were helping almost as much as Wallace's careful planning and minute directions.

The mystery with which the Civics Club surrounded their new project aroused great curiosity among the other boys. There was to be a big Open House meeting soon at the Center, so much was made public. But what was to take place at this meeting was a profound secret. And as only members were allowed to know, there were immediately a number of applications for membership. The other boys waited to see what the new members thought of the club. All they found out, however, was that the new members immediately became possessed of a desire to hurry down to the Center as soon as school was out, and that they spent every possible moment working on the mysterious project. No membership drive was necessary; before the end of that first week, the Civics clubroom was taxed to its capacity with boys deep in the great work.

Mr. Holmes Once More

It was fortunate that the club, under the careful supervision of Mr. Holmes, was so well organized that it could endure this expansion without difficulty; fortunate, too, that its earlier members had learned so well to work together that they could assimilate the new group without friction.

"You know," said Wallace thoughtfully, as he and George started home late one afternoon, "Mr. Holmes is a mighty fine chap."

"Yes, I know that, all right." George's face, which had been very cheerful, took on the look of anxiety it often wore when he thought of the young director who would be obliged to leave them in such a short time.

"He's losing his job at the end of the month, and hasn't another in sight, and yet he's as interested in this project as if he was just beginning his year of service here," said Wallace. "He helped us improve on our first ideas a lot, and is right there whenever we need it, even though he has the younger boys' club on his hands, too. You'd never know he had any private worries."

"Wally," said George hesitatingly, "would it do any good to go and talk to the chairman of the council? I don't believe the council realizes how necessary Mr. Holmes is to this town. Maybe they could economize in some other way than by cutting out the Recreation Center director."

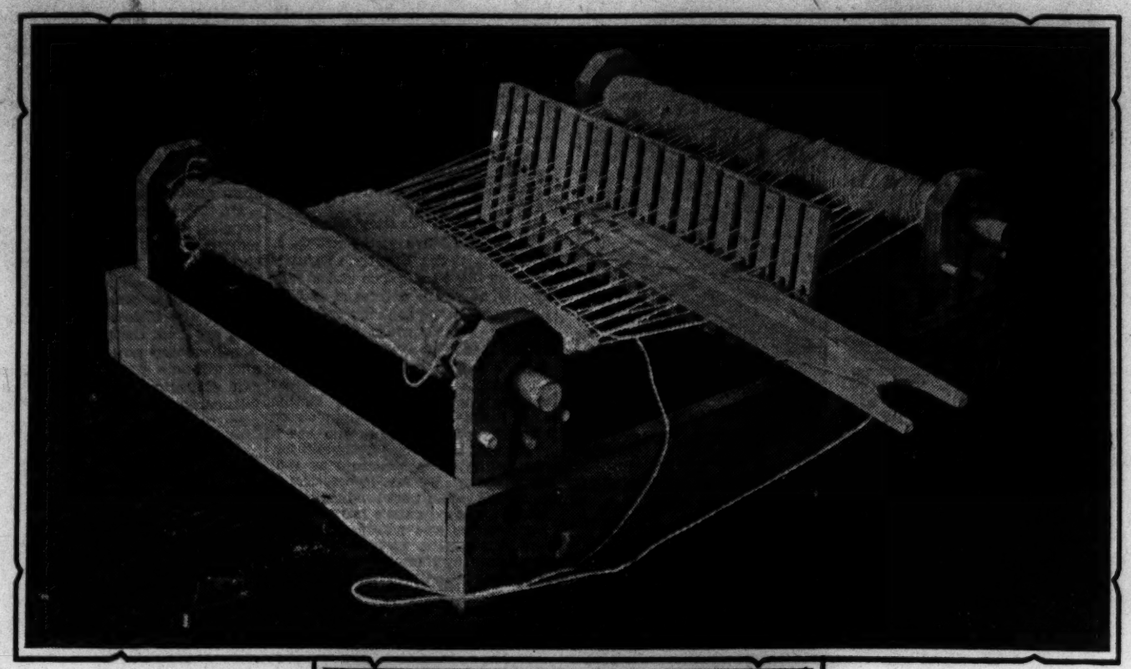
"Mr. Osgood isn't very easy to talk to," said Wallace slowly. "He hasn't got much use for boys, you know. And he's so deep in the zoning problem now, I don't believe he'd listen."

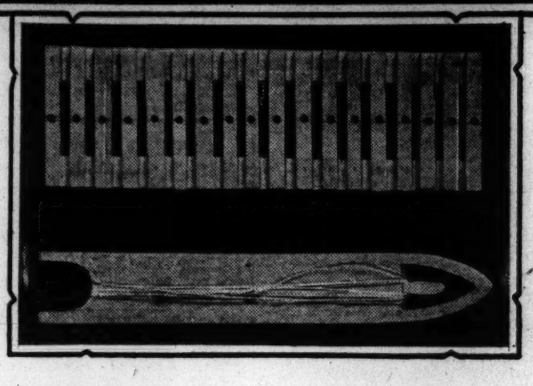
"Well, we want to give the council a special invitation to our Open House meeting, anyway. We want them to see what the Center has accomplished. So let's go and invite Mr. Osgood first. That will give us a chance to say a word or two about Mr. Holmes. Let's go right now before we have time to back out. Come on."

Wallace hesitated, but he didn't want to show himself lacking in courage, so he marched along with George. "I don't suppose he'll care to come to our Open House, anyway—not much use inviting him," he remarked, and added hopefully, "Maybe he won't be home."

"Hope he is," said George briefly, "because I don't know if I could get myself started on this errand again."

(To be concluded next Thursday.)





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—Small Home-Made Loom, Not Only Easy to Make but Practical and Efficient. Below—Reed and Shuttle of Loom.

The Craft Shop

THINGS TO MAKE AND DO

A Start In Weaving

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

THE LOOM is one of the oldest pieces of useful apparatus known to mankind. There have been many kinds, from the most primitive hand affairs up to the intricate machines used in mills, huge things of steel that seem to do everything but talk.

But no matter how simple they may be, they will all make a piece of fabric. Many think hand-woven things are more beautiful than those turned out on machines.

The loom described in this article is very simple and easy to make. But it works. It turns out material about nine inches wide, and, of course, of a length only limited by the amount you can get on the rollers or beams. Very beautiful things can be made on this little loom, such as scarfs, mufflers and belts. Indeed it will make anything within its scope out of twine, linen, yarn, silk floss and such materials.

The frame and four uprights are made of half-inch wood; soft pine or white wood will do. Cut two pieces 11¼ inches long by 1¾ inches wide for the ends, and two pieces 14 inches by 1¾ inches for the sides. Nail these together to make a strong frame. To give additional strength a couple of cleats made from the same stock can be nailed across the bottom. This will prevent the frame from twisting. If you want a stronger structure, the joints can be dovetailed and glued instead of nailed.

The four uprights are made from the same material, 4½ inches high by 2 inches wide. One inch from the top of each piece, bore a hole through, ½ inch in diameter. These holes are to take the rollers.

Finishing the Frame

In one side of each upright piece, set in some pegs made of 3-16-inch dowel. Bore holes to take these tightly and set in glue. They should project ½ inch from the side. Their purpose is to hold the rollers or beams from slipping, otherwise the work would not be kept tight. This is done by running a nail down through a hole in the rollers so that it catches on the pegs. As the work is rolled up, the nails are removed and put back again, so the piece of fabric is always tightly stretched. Set two of the pegs about 1⅞ inches down from the top of the piece and ⅜ of an inch in from the edge. The middle peg is located 2⅛ inches down from the top and in the center.

These four uprights are set into the frame inside the four corners, with the pegs on the outside. Four short wood screws in each piece will hold them.

The two rollers are made from half-inch dowel of hardwood. These are carried by all hardware stores. Cut them 13 inches long. Bore two holes through each one to take the nails. A finishing nail 2 inches long is about right. Bore these two holes through the dowel just outside the uprights when the rollers are in place. You can mark this distance off correctly when it is in position.

The next step is to make the reed, the piece shown in the photograph with the row of little slats. This is made from strong, thin wood, a little over ⅛ of an inch thick. The one shown here is of maple. The two long pieces of the reed are 10 inches by ¾ of an inch wide. There are 18 short pieces and these are 3½ inches long by ⅜ of an inch wide. In the middle of each of these small pieces, drill a hole about ⅛ inch in diameter for the warp threads to pass through. Set the pieces equidistant on the long pieces, thus making a strong frame. It can be assembled by driving in short brads and clouting them over on the back. A more workmanlike job, of course, can be done by cutting out with a chisel places on the long pieces for the small ones and setting them in with glue.

The shuttle is made from the same stock as the reed. The cut-out parts can be done with a jig-saw or coping saw. The shuttle is 10½ inches long by 1¾ inches wide.

The loom is now finished and ready to use. Weaving is quite a subject in itself and we can deal only with a few fundamentals in this short article. But once you get the idea it will be easy to go ahead and do all sorts of interesting things. One of the rollers is called the warp beam and the other one, toward the weaver, is the cloth beam.

The first thing to do is to arrange the warp threads on the beam. Heavy linen thread will do, or even common white twine. There will be 37 separate pieces on the warp. Two pass through each of the end holes of the reed, one through each of the other holes and one through each space between the little slats or bars. This makes up the 37 threads.

Cut them the same length, several feet long. One end of each is tied to a piece of half-inch cloth tape about 12 inches long. This tape is tied securely on the roller. A few small tacks driven into the roller will keep it from slipping. Tie all the threads or pieces of string as nearly opposite the places where they are to go. They should be about five-sixteenths of an inch apart. Now roll up the threads on the beam.

Next run the free ends of the threads through their proper holes and spaces on the reed. The next step is to attach these ends to another piece of tape and fix this in the same manner to the cloth beam. Draw it tight and keep it that way by means of the nails as explained before.

We are now ready to weave. Thread the shuttle with whatever you wish to use. Silk floss, yarn or anything you like. Start at the little peg in the point of the shuttle, winding it around once, then down the length of it and up the other side, around the peg and so on, until you have it loaded.

Tie one end of the thread on the shuttle to the warp on one side for a start. Pass the shuttle completely through the threads of the warp, holding the reed up so it pulls against the warp threads. You will find that when you hold the reed up that the warp threads are in two different planes; those passing through the little holes are higher than those passing through the spaces. Your shuttle is passed through between these two planes of the warp threads.

The next step is to pass the shuttle back through, this time with the reed pushed down. This reverses the planes, so the threads in the holes of the reed are lower than those in the spaces. The shuttle and its thread go through this space, making the first weave.

Now you pass the shuttle back again, with the reed pulled up, and return with it pushed down. The process is repeated, back and forth until you have enough cloth made.

The Cloth Appears

Of course every time the shuttle passes through, you push the reed back to the cloth beam, making the weave tight. After a few passes you will begin to see something really most interesting—and to the first weaver it must have been a little short of marvelous. The piece of cloth beginning to show!

Weaving is a fascinating art. It is perfectly true to say that there is never an end to its possibilities. There is always something new to do. New threads or yarn, new colors, new patterns.

Of course you can change colors as you go along, by stopping one kind of thread on the woof and substituting another. If you have two or more shuttles it will not be necessary to unwind and rewind for the change of colors. The change can be made without raveling by tying the new thread to the old one, and then starting the weaving process as before.

Larger looms can be made on this same idea, of course, by simply increasing the dimensions.

Hints

If you want an odd lighting fixture the old barn lantern can be turned into a better-looking thing than you would imagine. They make fine fixtures for camp and rooms in the attic and glorified cellar.

Remove the part that holds the wick and attach an electric socket, one of the short type. Then paint the whole lantern with bright lacquer; red, orange or green. The candle-shaped bulb should be used. Wooden brackets can be made for the lanterns to rest on, in spots like corners or at the sides of fireplaces.

Family Fun

II—Games for Winter Evenings

By ELLA SHANNON BOWLES

MORE than any other season of the year, long winter evenings call for genuine family fun. This is a time when every member of the family from grandfather to baby brother can assemble for happy times.

THE TRUSTY TRAVELER is an amusing game, requiring some knowledge of geography, but not too difficult for young members of the family party. The players seat themselves in a circle and the one who acts as the conductor of the travel party turns to the first member of the group and calls, "The name of a letter." Perhaps the person called upon answers "A." The travel conductor turns to another person in the group and demands, "The name of a country." That person may reply, "Algeria." In that case the conductor calls, "One of its cities," to which the answer "Algiers" is given.

The fun of this game is that the questions must be given abruptly and the answers must be made before the conductor counts ten. If he counts ten before the answer is given he passes to the next player and so on until a reply is made. The one who gives it moves up above the players who have failed. A variety of letters and countries should be given in this game but the conductor should demand nothing that he himself could not answer.

SHADOW BUFF will cause a great deal of merriment. Hang a sheet across one end of the room, and place a table holding a lighted candle about a yard behind it. Choose "Buff" from the party and place him in front of the screen, with his face toward it. Then let each member of the party pass between the table and screen. Each actor does as he pleases, such as walking on tiptoe, crawling on his knees or stepping high. He will try by gestures to conceal his identity. "Buff" tries to identify the actors. If he is successful, the person he guesses correctly becomes "Buff."

Another old-time game, played by our great-grandmothers, is known as THE AVIARY. A keeper is chosen and the players take the names of different birds. They give their names to the keeper who writes them down.

Then in a pompous manner the keeper opens the play by saying, "Beautiful ladies and splendid gentlemen, at great trouble, toil and expense, I have collected the most magnificent aviary in the world. My birds are distinguished by the beauty of their plumage, form, color, melody of their voices and their general intelligence."

He then reads his list of birds and turning to the nearest lady he says, "To which of my birds will you give your heart? To which will you reveal your secret? From which would you pluck a feather?"

The lady might reply, "I will give my heart to the eagle. I will tell my secret to the robin. I will pluck a feather from the bluebird."

Then the keeper reads the list of words again and turns to a gentleman and asks the same questions.

Perhaps the gentleman will reply, "I will give my heart to the dove. I will tell my secret to the nightingale. I will pluck a feather from the crow."

It is necessary for the keeper to note the birds chosen because this game is purely a game of memory. The players must listen carefully to the list of birds read by the keeper and the choice of those who speak first. If a player gives his heart to a bird named by another he must pay a forfeit.

When all the players have answered, the keeper announces the names of the persons represented by the birds and commands each person to salute his selection, whisper a secret, and receive a forfeit from the one whose feather was to be plucked.

BIRD CATCHER is a very noisy game. The player taking the part of the bird catcher stands in the center of the circle. Each person selects the name of the bird he wishes, but the leader selects the owl. As long as the owl is not mentioned, the hands of all the players must rest on the knees, under penalty of a forfeit. But as soon as the owl is mentioned, all the hands must be raised before the bird catcher catches one and demands a forfeit. If the bird catcher does not catch a hand, he must pay a forfeit. The players replace their hands upon their knees when the next word is mentioned. When the word "flock" is spoken, all the players cry like the birds they represent.

The leader composes any story he likes, but it must contain the names of the birds. Therefore, it is wise to select for a leader someone who thinks quickly and has imagination.

After such a hilarious game it is best to play one of a quieter nature. The GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANTS is an excellent choice. One player is chosen for the grasshopper. He writes on a piece of paper the name of some grain. He then goes into the circle of ants and says, "Dear Ants, I am very hungry. Please give me some food." Then to the first ant he says, "What will you give me?" The ant replies, "I have only a grain of wheat (or any chosen grain) which is at your service." The grasshopper says, "Thank you." If one of the ants pronounces the name of the grain written on the paper, the grasshopper says, "I accept your offer, Ant." The ant then takes the place of the grasshopper.

The new grasshopper now says, after writing the name of a dance on a piece of paper, "Ants, thank you for your kindness. I am no longer hungry. I wish to dance. What dance would you recommend?" The names of the dances are now mentioned until the one written on the paper is discovered. The ant who mentions it becomes the grasshopper.

The third grasshopper writes the name of a musical instrument on a piece of paper and says, "Ants, I dislike dancing without music. What instrument would you advise?" The game proceeds as before. The fourth grasshopper says, "I have danced until I am tired. Under what leaf would you advise me to make my bed?" And the game continues as before.

ACTING RHYMES creates great amusement. The actors are selected and choose a word and then they must each express a word rhyming with it in dumb show. Suppose the word is "lane." The first player acts out "train," the second rubs his coat with a rag as if removing a "stain," the third pretends to use a "plane," and so on. The audience attempts to guess the word and then they in their turn become the actors.

Mail Bag

Launceston, Tasmania

Dear Editor:

For some time I have been reading the Mail Bag, and have often thought how much I should like to write you, for this column always appeals to me so much.

We are living in one of the two really big towns in our island, which is still to a large extent unexplored. It is a very pretty place, and is truly a garden city, and has beautiful beaches and bathing pools quite near. We speak of the country as the "Bush." The trees there are gum, of many varieties, and all evergreen.

In the south of the island, the remains of the early penitentiary settlements can still be seen, and are very interesting. There are still descendants of the aborigines who originally peopled the island, and who now live in an island off the coast, and keep entirely to themselves.

We have winter sports in the highlands and there is much lake fishing, as the rivers and lakes are many, and well-filled with fish of all kinds.

Our pets would no doubt seem quaint to you—badgers, opossums, wallabies, and black swans, and many other animals. Our birds are beautifully feathered and have quaint and pretty calls, most unusual.

And now I shall say good-by. If any of your readers would care to correspond, I should be very happy, and could exchange items of interest about my country, also papers and magazines. All letters will be answered promptly. Janet C. S.

Tallinn, Estonia

Dear Editor:

Please, would you be so kind and make it possible to give twenty of us Estonian girls and two boys correspondence with American girls and boys, not younger than 17 years old. Asta S.
Johann S.

[If girls who would like to write to Estonia will send in letters to Asta, and boys to Johann, we shall be pleased to forward them.—Ed.]

Blackheath, London, England

Dear Editor:

I am 14 years old, and have never written to the Mail Bag before, but as both my younger brother and sister, Nancy and David, have had letters published in the Children's Page, I should like to try to get one published, too. I go to Sunday School here in Blackheath.

We have a cat and a kitten now, called Tinker and Timothy. They are very sweet to each other. The big one, Tinker, washes the little one, Timothy, and they go to sleep with their paws round each other's neck. Sometimes Timothy gets too playful, so Tinker smacks him. But he never minds, and goes on playing just the same.

In the summer holidays I went to camp with our Guide Company. I had great fun. We all used to help with the daily duties, such as preparing the meals, getting wood, and so on. There was a little stream near by, and we used to go and wade in it. We slept in tents, that was lovely! At meals we sat on groundsheets and the Captain and grown-ups sat on biscuit boxes. If guests came they were always given a seat, but they didn't always sit on them though, as they were rather uncomfy.

I go to Blackheath High School, and it helps a very poor school in the East End. Every year in the summer the children come up for an afternoon to Blackheath. Some of our older girls entertain them, and give them tea and flowers. We give them a Christmas treat, too, for everyone dresses a doll and brings clothes and toys. These are taken to this school, and some of the girls go down to help distribute them. This year we sent them parcels of groceries, as well.

Our house faces the heath, just near Greenwich Park. There is a large observatory there, where the King's Astronomer lives. General Wolfe lived in a house near here, facing the park. A statue was erected to him in the park a year or two ago, and the man who unveiled it was the Marquis de Montcalm, a descendant of the man whom Wolfe defeated at Quebec. Wasn't that interesting? Mary T.

Casper, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

Although we have taken the Monitor for a number of years and I have answered several letters which have appeared in your column, I have never before written to the Mail Bag.

Before I go farther, I wish to express my appreciation for the Monitor. It has been such a wonderful help not only to myself but to all the other members of our family. I have always found so many things in it to help me in my school work.

I have never noticed many letters from Casper in your column, so perhaps the Mail Baggers would be interested to hear something about it. Casper is an alert little city, population of about 16,000, situated in the central part of Wyoming. For a city of this size, I think we have some unusually fine buildings. We are extremely proud of our spacious hotels, our numerous well-built school buildings and especially of our new federal building, just recently finished. Casper is noted for its cleanliness. The secret, I believe, is that we burn natural gas instead of coal, thus eliminating undesirable smoke and soot.

I am 18 and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough. I am interested in most everything, especially reading and sports. I would be very pleased to hear from girls in any of the foreign countries and would be glad to exchange souvenirs with them. I promise to answer promptly any letters I receive.

Before I close my letter I wish to say how much I am enjoying the biographies of the 12 famous women now appearing in the Monitor. I am eagerly looking forward to the article about Mrs. Eddy.

Marguerite P.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Maxine W. (12), Portland, Ore.—Collecting post cards and snapshots.

Dotty S. (14), Charlotte, Mich.—Interested in sewing, reading, collecting cards and shells.

Jean W (15), Paterson, N. J.—Interested in stamps and sports.

Willetia H. (15), Rangeley Lakes, Maine—Interested in foreign languages and outdoor sports.

Mollie M. (16), Erith, Kent, England.

Wanda W. (13), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from girls who can correspond in French.

Jean M. (19), Washington, Penna.—Interested in music, books and the drama.

Nora M., Orangeville, Ont., Canada—Studying French.

Edelgart H., Leipzig, Germany.

From Boys

Mayo C. (11), Elwood, Ind.—Interested in stamp collecting, aviation, making scrapbooks and outdoor sports.

Wayne B. (12), Muskegon, Mich.—Especially from foreign lands. (Please send in your street address, Wayne.)

Eugene H. (13), Rangeley Lakes, Maine—Interested in woodcraft, cartooning and stamp collecting.

Jack W. (sophomore in high school), Tecumseh, Mich.—Exchange stamps.

Emery W. (16), Saskatoon, Canada—Collecting stamps.

Paul McC. (18), Santa Paula, Calif.—Especially from France. Interested in dramatics, singing, literature and travel.

Will Miss Billie Jean Leslie of Pasadena, Calif., please send in her street address, as a letter has arrived for her.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

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RIDE SWIM HIKE

Days filled with activities girls enjoy. Staff college women. Booklet.

MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Dir., 1625 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

A Schoolboy Wins Stamp Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A LONDON schoolboy of fifteen has been awarded the Stamp Collectors' Challenge Cup for 1933, presented by the Junior Philatelic Society for the best written up and arranged collection for any one country or colony. The competition, which is for boys under 19, is open to all the world.

Philip Cohn began to collect stamps at the age of 7, and has been hard at it ever since. He decided to specialize on British Colonies, and has nearly three dozen books full of stamps standing in neat rows in a cabinet in the drawing-room. His famous Rhodesian collection, for which he won the cup, is, however, kept in a leather case apart, and is housed in five volumes.

The way in which he has assembled the stamps is, truly, a work of art. On the first leaf he has drawn, with the greatest care, a map of the district. On the second is typed a summary of the history of the colony; on the third is a photograph of the founder, Cecil Rhodes, and on the fourth and fifth are enlarged drawings of the sheet watermarks.

Then come the stamps themselves, mounted on little squares of dark blue paper which form effective frames and help to set them off against the white background. Full particulars of the specimens are typed at the head of each sheet, so that a fascinating history runs from page to page, not only of the stamps but of the activities of the colony.

Philip turned to a sheet on which were displayed blocks of four stamps with special mauve postmarks. These, he explained, were postmarked on the last day of the Matabele Rebellion, and, consequently, are very scarce, the ordinary postmark being black. On another sheet was a single carmine penny stamp surcharged with an inverted "Halfpenny." Two sheets, consisting of 120 stamps only, had escaped into the world from the post office before the error was discovered and rectified—and here was one of them.

An interesting, and very valuable set, was of the 1923 issue, printed, as a trial, in the earliest shade while the plate was new, and bearing the word "Specimen" across each stamp. Another outstanding exhibit was the one penny rose of 1898, comprising a pair with no perforation between them, while another—a one penny unused carmine of 1913-1922 (Perf. 14)—was catalogued but not priced.

What Philip called a "frightfully lucky find" was a four penny olive, imperforate and uncatalogued, which he happened to come across among some stamps in an old envelope

"And is the collection to remain a hobby, or will you take up stamps as a profession?"

Philip laughed. "I haven't made up my mind yet," he said, and added after a moment's pause, "but I know what I should like to be."

"And what is that?"

"The curator of the King's collection!"

YOU *and the* WORLD

YOU can sit in your room and turn through advertising pages—demand any portion of the world before you to come to you, and it will come! You can summon an ounce of French garden in a perfume vial; intricate pieces of Switzerland in a tiny wrist watch; a corner of California packed in an orange; sunny Seville in olives.

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Advertisements save you time, steps and money

THE HOME FORUM

Sixpenny Watches

THE lady with the bonnet stooped down and picked up a sixpence. It must have been lying in the road for some time, as it was splashed with mud and slighty bent.

She rubbed it clean and turned it over in her hand. And all the time the traffic stormed past, like a rushing river, save that it broke all rules of gravity and traveled both ways.

The lady was crossing the street and had arrived at a stone refuge in the center, where she perched like a tall black bird. Other people joined her on the refuge, paused for a minute or two and, seizing their opportunity, made for the opposite curb. But the lady remained where she was, waiting for the holding up of the traffic; when she stepped forth boldly, feeling herself to be a Child of Israel in the midst of the Red Sea.

Arrived on the pavement, she paused. In her glove she still held the sixpence. She looked at it again. She had picked up a sixpence once before, long years ago when she was a little girl. She had run with it to a Sixpenny Bazaar and had walked round and round the stalls, trying to decide what she should buy. And then she had chosen a watch that fastened onto her pinafore with a brass safety-pin. The hands had moved with a twist of the winder at the top, so that it was possible to make it any time you liked and preserve it just as long as you liked. That was the great difference between a sixpenny watch and the other kind. Sixpenny watches obeyed you implicitly, whereas you had to be severely obedient to all the rest. Ticking watches hurried you along, faster, faster as the fingers moved round. "Look," they seemed to say, pointing at the hour, "look how little time there is left; look how quick you will have to be; look sharp, look sharp!" But her little sixpenny watch had jogged backward and forward on her pinafore, silently doing her bidding, assuring her that the blue and gold playtime in the fields was not coming to an end; that the moments of intense happiness with the bees in the little orchard were not flying away; that the wonder of sitting in a hollow haystack when the moon was high in the sky could go on always.

The lady with the bonnet moved along the pavement between the busy people and made her way, as the little girl had done long ago, to the toy department of a big store to inquire if it were still possible to buy a sixpenny watch.

The assistant smiled at the question. "We are seldom asked for them now," he said, "but I think we have one put away somewhere."

She rummaged through a drawer at the back of the counter, and finally drew out a round piece of metal attached to a chain.

"There you are," she said, and wrapped it up in a piece of brown paper.

The lady with the bonnet turned down a side street leading to the Embankment Gardens. It was just the day for the Gardens, she told herself, a chirpy, cheery day, with the sun shining through the transparent petals of the flowers, and the brown birds pecking at the jet of water that rose from the tiny fountain.

She sat down on a comfortable chair and unwrapped her parcel. A little girl was passing at that moment, pushing a doll's perambulator with pneumatic wheels. The lady held out the watch.

"Would you like to have this for your own," she asked.

The little girl paused and looked at the cardboard face with its lack of a glass covering.

"I've got one," she said, drawing back her glove to display a minute disk on her wrist. "It's a real one—it ticks!"

Someone along the path was calling: "Hurry up, darling! It's time we were home." And the little girl ran away behind the pram.

The lady with the bonnet noticed that the hands on the watch stood at three, a good hour for the Gardens. It should remain three for a nice long time, she told herself; and, settling back into her comfortable chair, she closed her eyes to the sun and played rainbows with her eyelids. And, when next she looked at the Gardens, a sparrow was yawning on a wooden post and all the daisies in the grass had made little nightcaps of their petals.

She thought of her room at home; she always thought of her room when the sea gulls flew up-stream, and the starlings came back from the fields. She twisted the hands of the watch to six. "Just the right time to be going home again," she said to herself.

As she was leaving the Gardens, she stepped into an avalanche of people rushing into an "Underground." They all seemed to be in a desperate hurry, although the sun was still in the sky. Perhaps it was Big Ben pounding out the hour, reminding them that the minutes were passing and that nothing would wait, nothing would wait. She thought of her sixpenny watch, steadfastly pointing to six and a smile crept over her face.

"What a blessing it is to have time to call one's own!" she thought; and stood by the side of the river, breathing in the evening air, until the lamps were lit on the barges and the waves were spangled with lights. D. A. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages . . . . .3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages. 7½c
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United States
14 pages . . . . .2c 24 to 30 pages. 4c
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Mount for a Minor Poet

Being a minor poet I never ride
The lustrous beast that's half heroic bird,
That takes the stars as fences, undeterred
In even pace or proud and prancing stride.
For muscles so superb, so winged, so wide,
I have, though I should stretch my mind, no word
That would not bounce at once, small and absurd
From that high-spirited and brilliant side.
I mount a horse, whatever animal
Comes to my hand, black, silver, brown or cream.
I love his shiny skin, his eyes' full ball,
The way, in winter, that his nostrils steam.
And I love most his solid hard footfall,
On stones or turf, or ambling through a stream.

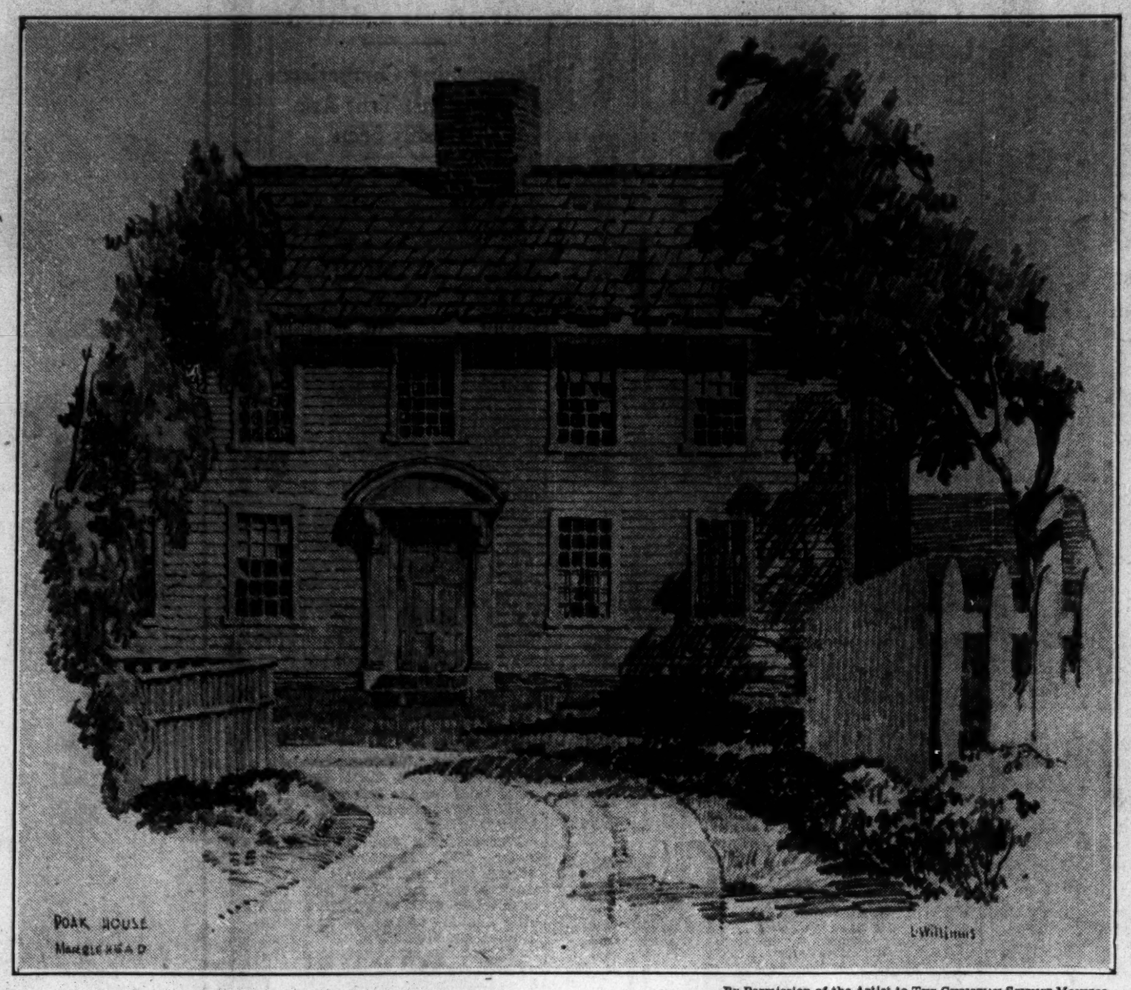
—WINIFRED WELLES, in *Voices*.

A Superb Basilica in Vicenza

A narrow way, Via Garibaldi, runs eastward, parallel with Corso Umberto, between very old houses, little shops whose contents bulge upon the pavement, and stalls for the sale of every sort of produce. Following this, and threading my way through the crowd that trafficked and gossiped, in a couple of blocks it ended suddenly before a mighty building of dazzling white arches that shone gloriously in the blaze of the sinking sun. It could be no other than the Basilica Palladiana. Lowering my eyes, I turned to the left, past a statue of Palladio, into the wide Piazza dei Signori stretching far to the east—crossed to its northern side, and then faced about toward the Basilica.

Never shall I forget the utter amazement that held me motionless, the bewildering sensation of not believing my eyes, and the final rush of overwhelming feelings—as the magnificent glowing spectacle towered before me in the golden halo of sunset, like an enchantment or a dream of fairyland. The whole vast structure was of marble, glittering in the level sunrays. . . . The long rows of superb arches, one above the other, resting fairylike on beautiful columns free of walls, seemed to mount into the air without sustenance or weight.

It was hard to realize that within that marble splendor stood an aged, brick, Gothic edifice of medieval times; yet so it was, and a closer inspection could just discern in the shadows of the deep arcades some of the pointed arches of the original Broletto. The latter was not a handsome building, and it was by order of the Signoria that Palladio in 1549 began the construction of this classic covering—therefore one of his earliest works, although not completed until nearly seventy years later. The lower of the two arcades is of course Doric, and the upper Ionic; the arches in each case spring from coupled, detached columns, one behind the other, and are separated by piers adorned with long half-columns reaching from base to cornice. . . . The beauty of this wonderful edifice comes purely from its harmony of parts and lines.—EGERTON R. WILLIAMS JR., in "Plain-Towns of Italy." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Old Doak House, at Marblehead, Massachusetts: From a Sketch by Louis Williams

"A Cheerer of Men's Hearts"

Later, when we went to school with the little Emersons in their father's barn, I remember many happy times when the illustrious papa was our good playfellow. Often piling us into a bedecked hay-cart, he took us to berry, bathe, or picnic at Walden, making our day charming and memorable by showing us the places he loved, the wood-people Thoreau had introduced to him, or the wild-flowers whose hidden homes he had discovered. So that when years afterward we read of "the sweet Rhodora in the wood," and "the burly, dozing humblebee," or laughed over "The Mountain and the Squirrel," we recognized old friends, and thanked him for the delicate truth and beauty which made them immortal for us and others.

When the book-mania fell upon me at fifteen, I used to venture into Mr. Emerson's library, and ask what I should read, never conscious of the audacity of my demand, so genial was my welcome. His kind hand opened to me the riches of Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe and Carlyle; and I gratefully recall the sweet patience with which he led me round the book-lined room till "the new and very interesting book" was found, or the indulgent smile he wore when I proposed something far above my comprehension.

"Wait a little for that," he said. "Meantime try this; and, if you like it, come again." For many of these wise books I am waiting still, very patiently; because in his own I have found the truest delight. . . .

In the tribulations of later life, this faithful house-friend was an earthly Providence, conferring favors so beautifully that they were no burden, and giving such sympathy, in joy and sorrow, that very tender ties were knit between this beneficent nature and the grateful hearts he made his own. Acquaintance with such a man is an education in itself, for "the essence of greatness is the perception that virtue is enough;" and, living what he wrote, his influence purified and brightened like sunshine.

Many a thoughtful young man and woman owe to Emerson the spark that kindled their highest aspirations, and showed them how to make the conduct of life a helpful lesson, not a blind struggle.

"For simple maids and noble youth
Are welcome to the man of truth:
Most welcome they who need him most;
They feed the spring which they exhaust,
For greater need
Draws better deed."

He was, in truth, like his own Saadi, —a cheerer of men's hearts.—LOUISA M. ALCOTT, in "Some Noted Princes, Authors, and Statesmen of Our Time." Edited by JAMES PARTON. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1885.)

Galsworthy's Smile

When I close my eyes and recall John Galsworthy, I see his—smile.

It is not an impulsive smile, not the smile that ripples over a face unbidden: it is the smile of one who seems to have set himself to smile, and would perhaps rather cry. For the world weighs heavily upon him—its problems, its injustice, the veil it puts before the face, thus hiding the beauty that is lurking, waiting, eager to be seen and enjoyed. This sad knowledge must be kept private, except in books, plays and essays. So in public he—smiles. . . .

He is a sensitive and rather a recluse, that is a recluse who likes to seek people himself, not to be sought. I doubt if he enjoyed his American tour of lecturing and reading from his works. I heard him lecture and read more than once, and had I been asked to introduce him to an audience (once I came very near doing so) I should have startled him and the audience by comparing him to Charles Dickens. They had this in common—the burning to right wrongs. That was the basic motive of Charles Dickens, that is the basic motive of John Galsworthy. It is explicit in Dickens; it is implicit in every play, novel, tale and sketch by Galsworthy. Each is at his best when the artist overrides the propagandist.

That is what I should have tried to convey to the audience, had I been appointed to introduce John Galsworthy. Perhaps it is as well that I did not, because I should also have been tempted to explain his smile.—C. LEWIS HIND, in "Authors and I." (New York and London: John Lane.)

EACH one of the old seaport towns of Massachusetts has a distinct charm and flavor of its own. To the initiated Salem means dignified red brick mansions built by sea captains grown rich in the China trade; Nantucket, the romance and the tragedy of whaling days; Gloucester, fishing schooners, and moors, and artists. Marblehead means none of these things precisely, yet it has traces of them all. Marblehead means narrow, twisting streets; ancient weather-beaten, gray houses set at the oddest angles; rocky dooryards full of bright dahlias and piles of lobster pots. It means a vista of towering masts in a shipyard at the end of a lane; it means frequent glimpses of calm harbor-water dotted with a host of white boats; and, beyond all, a sparkle of blue sea. It means the smell of the sea, the sound of sea, the feel of the sea.

For it was the call of the sea, the demand for hardy fisher folk to build up this outpost of the Colony, that brought over men from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey as some of the earliest settlers. They must have felt very much at home as they established themselves on the rocky shores of Massachusetts, with the swishing of the waves ever in their ears as it had been in their island home in the English Channel. Until thirty or forty years ago, there could be heard traces of the peculiar speech which Marblehead inherited from them. Rolling of r's, extremely broad a's, and a few words that derive from the French language continued down the centuries.

The descendants of these islanders and of the other founders of the town built themselves sturdy houses such as this. Dozens of them survive to tell the tale of superb colonial workmanship, but the Doak House fell into such disrepair that it was pulled down in 1906. Several generations of Doaks lived in this house which stood at the head of a lane in the low part of town near the shore. It was not originally called Doak Lane—it goes back much farther in history than the annals of that family in Marblehead. The Essex Registry of Deeds tells in one of its volumes how the lane owed its beginnings to the sale of the house lot of Ephraim Sandin from Moses Maverick to him on Christmas Day, 1677. Mr. Maverick gave Mr. Sandin "the privilege of a foot path from the water side to come to his house in the marsh, that is to say, to come along by the bank or on the bank, to carry one load or two of woode in the winter." The marsh has long since vanished. Today all Marblehead houses appear to be set upon rock or on very solid ground. But Doak Lane remains, to perpetuate the family name. And its origin gives the puzzled visitor a useful hint as to how Marblehead lanes happen to twist and meander so picturesquely.

Virkelige besiddelser

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DE KAR menneskeheten lever under i vår tid, har megen likhet med dem Israels barn levde under da de befant sig i trældom under egypterne. Menneskene søker efter befrielse fra en hærskare av falske antagelser som trælbinder dem. Troen på at materie er substans, at liv, intelligens, og makt er skilt fra Gud, og at de disharmonier som dødelige har å kjempe med, er virkelige og uundgåelige, holder menneskene i trældom og tukter dem med fattigdommens, sykdommens og elendighetens svøpe. Heri ligger imidlertid ingen grunn til motløshet; for befrielsen kom til Israels barn på en tid da deres byrder var nesten uutholdelige.

Gud hører alltid deres rop som ydmykt søker befrielse hos Ham. Og likesom en leder blev utsendt for å føre israelittene seierrikt ut av Egypten til det forjettede land, således har i vår tid Guds sendebud, Mary Baker Eddy, gitt menneskeheten sin guddommelig inspirerte opdagelse, Christian Science [Kristen Videnskap], som er rede og i stand til å føre menneskeheten ut av alle dens trengsler inn i et overflodens land, hvor fred og renhet hersker og mangelens og begrensningens røster er bragt til taushet for bestandig. Dette Christian Science budskap kommer, som Kristus Jesus gjorde, med tegn og undere som bevidner dets guddommelige oprinnelse og bemyndigelse; for det omvender synderen, helbreder de syke og overvinner villfarelse av enhver art.

Tenkende mennesker som har fått sig forelagt til undersøkelse en ny teori, uttaler sig gjerne for eller imot godtagelse av den alt efter som den er logisk begrunnet og opbygget eller ikke. Ikke desto mindre godtar menneskeheten sykdom og disharmoni som uundgåelige; ja, mange alvorlig tenkende mennesker har trukket den slutning at disse onder er blitt sendt av Gud i en eller annen uutgrundelig hensikt. Hvor ulogisk er ikke dette! Vilde Gud, som i Bibelen beskrives som Kjærlighet, og som Kristus Jesus lærte oss å kalle "vår Fader", skape mennesket godt, som Bibelen erklærer, og så anbringe det i disharmoniske omstendigheter, friste det med en tilbøielighet til å begå synd og hjemsøke det med sykdom og skrøpelighet, mot hvilke det må prøve å finne et botemiddel som intet har med Gud å gjøre?

Mrs. Eddy innså hvor ulogisk dette var, og efterat hun i sin egen erfaring hadde bevist at forståelsen av Gud fører ut av trældom og inn til frihet og harmoni, viet hun flere år til tålmodig, trofast studium av den Hellige Skrift. Da hun hadde funnet den guddommelige helbredelses åndelige regler, gav hun dem til menneskeheten i sine skrifter i en så klar og enkel form at både små barn, mennesker uten boklig lærdom og store tenkere kan lære dem og demonstrere dem.

Christian Science klassifiserer alt som er ulikt Gud, det gode, som villfarelse og opstiller bare ett botemiddel mot den, nemlig Guds, det uendelige godes, makt. På side 412 av læreboken, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, har Mrs. Eddy skrevet: "Christian Science og guddommelig Kjærlighets kraft er allmektig. Den formår i sannhet å løsne sykdommens, syndens og dødens grep og å tilintetgjøre disse", og på side 330 sier hun: "Kjærlighet er Sinn." Mennesket, som er skapt i Guds billede, er således Sinnets idé, til alle tider fullkomment, harmonisk og fullstendig i godhet og makt. Det styres av Kjærlighetens lov for åndelig gjenspeiling, ifølge hvilken mennesket uttrykker sin skapers karakter. Paulus erklærer at "vi lever og rører oss og er til" i Gud; og når vi erkjenner at Gud er Sinn, uendelig Kjærlighet, vil vi se at menneskets handlinger, bevegelser og alle dets tilværelses faser er helt mentale, åndelige og gode.

Nogen vil kanskje spørre hvorledes disse kjensgjerninger kan ha nogen innflydelse på løsningen av den menneskelige tilværelses innviklede problemer. Den som tviler på deres virkekraft, skulde vende sig til Bibelen og Christian Science og tilegne sig en forståelse av at Gud er Kjærlighet og mennesket uadskillelig fra Ham. Likeså sikkert som den der forstår aritmetikkens regler, kan bevise riktigheten av et regnestykke ved å benytte den regel som passer på tilfellet, likeså sikkert kan vi bevise de åndelige sannheter som Christian Science lærer, ved at vi vedholdende vender op ned på villfarelsens vidnesbyrd i overensstemmelse med denne Videnskaps regler. Vi vender op ned på eller omstøter dette vidnesbyrd ved bestemt, iherdig og urokkelig å erklære den sanne tilværelses kjensgjerninger, og disse erklæringer må være basert på åndelig forståelse.

Kristus Jesus forkynte at vi vinner frihet efter som vi kjenner sannheten; og når vi vet eller forstår at Kjærlighet er alt, slipper frykt og motløshet sitt tak i oss. Den som får et glimt av tankens og handlingens umålelige rekkevidde og virkefelt når de er basert på uendelig Kjærlighet, føler at håp og tro ansporer hans tanker. Efter som han erkjenner at hans sanne individualitet er det uendelige Sinns uttrykk, føler han åt guddommelig makt tilskynder ham til å strebe efter høiere mål og opnåelser.

Nu som fordum "står det en meget stor del av landet igjen som skal inntas". Hvad enn materiell sans kan synes å antyde i motsatt retning, forblir dog Sinn, Gud, Kjærlighet, enerådende. Kjærlighetens skjønne egenskaper venter på at ethvert individ skal ta dem i besiddelse eller gjenspeile dem. Glede, mot, kjærlighet, forvissning, sundhet, harmoni, lykke, frihet og ubegrenset lykksalighet venter på at vi skal ta dem til oss, hegne om dem og gjøre bruk av dem. La oss straks "dra op og ta [dem] i eie". Med løftet tanke, higen og energi kan vi således gå fremad, med de falske antagelsers trældom langt bak oss, og her og nu dra inn i den åndelige erkjennelses forjettede land.

Opplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Perception

And what, indeed, if snow makes slush?
A chuckle's but the sob we hush,
And slush itself in time will be
A brook that winds its way to sea.

Snow clothes the lea in bridal white
With flowing veils, and in the light
Of Winter's moon becomes a sheet
Where Summer's bloom finds snug retreat.

Grim ugliness with beauty lies;
The line so fine, it takes but eyes
To find what one would wish to see
With patient perspicacity.

GEORGE LAWSON.

Real Possessions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE experience of mankind today may be likened to that of the children of Israel in bondage to the Egyptians. They are reaching out for release from a host of enslaving false beliefs. The belief in matter as substance; in life, intelligence, and power apart from God; and in the reality and inevitability of the discords common to mortals, holds men in bondage, scourging them with the lash of poverty, sickness, and woe. This, however, is no cause for discouragement, for it was at the time when the children of Israel were burdened almost beyond endurance that their deliverance came.

God always hears the cry of those who humbly turn to Him for deliverance. And, as a leader was sent to guide the Israelites triumphantly out of Egypt to the promised land, so today God's messenger, Mary Baker Eddy, has given to humanity her God-inspired discovery, Christian Science, which is ready to lead it out of all its troubles into a land of plenty, where peace and purity reign and the voices of lack and limitation are forever silenced. This Christian Science message comes, as Christ Jesus did, with signs and wonders which attest its divine origin and authority, for it reforms the sinner, heals the sick, and overcomes error of every kind.

Thinking persons, on being offered a new theory for investigation, decide for or against its acceptance according to its logicality or inconsistency. Yet mankind accepts sickness and discord as inevitable; in fact, many earnest thinkers have concluded that these evils have been sent by God for some inscrutable purpose. How illogical is this! Would God, who is described in the Bible as Love, and whom Christ Jesus taught us to call "our Father," create man good, as the Bible states, and then place him in discordant circumstances, tempt him with an inclination to commit sin, and visit him with sickness and disease for which he must endeavor to find a remedy apart from God?

Mrs. Eddy saw the inconsistency of this and, after proving in her own experience that the understanding of God leads out of bondage into freedom and harmony, spent years in patient, consecrated study of the Scriptures. Having found the spiritual rules of divine healing, she gave them to humanity in her writings in a form so clear and simple that little children, unlettered men, and great thinkers alike can learn and demonstrate them.

Christian Science classifies all that is unlike God, good, as error, and gives as its antidote one remedy alone, the power of God, infinite good. On page 412 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written: "The power of Christian Science and divine Love is omnipotent. It is indeed adequate to unclasp the hold and to destroy disease, sin, and death;" and on page 330 she says, "Love is Mind." Man, then, made in God's image, is Mind's idea, forever perfect, harmonious, and complete in goodness and power. He is governed by Love's law of spiritual reflection, by which man expresses the character of his Maker. St. Paul affirms that "we live, and move, and have our being" in God; and when God is recognized as Mind, infinite Love, it will be seen that man's actions, movements, and all that goes to make up his being are purely mental, spiritual, and good.

It may be asked by some how these facts can have any bearing upon the perplexing problems of human existence. Let one who doubts their efficacy turn to the Bible and Christian Science, and gain an understanding of God as Love and of man's inseparability from Him. Just as surely as one who understands the rules of arithmetic can prove a sum by using the applicable rule, so one can prove the spiritual truths taught in Christian Science by persistently reversing the evidences of error according to the rules of this Science. This reversal is brought about by positive, persistent, unwavering affirmation of the true facts of being—affirmations based upon spiritual understanding.

Christ Jesus declared that to know the truth brings freedom; and before the knowing or understanding of Love's allness, fear and discouragement lose their grip. One glimpsing something of the vastness and scope of thought and action based upon infinite Love feels hope and faith quickening his thoughts. As he recognizes his true individuality as the expression of infinite Mind, he feels divine power impelling him to reach out to higher aims and achievements.

Today, as of old, "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed." Whatever material sense may appear to suggest to the contrary, yet infinite Mind, God, Love, remains supreme. Love's gracious qualities wait to be possessed or reflected by every individual. Joy, courage, love, assurance, health, harmony, happiness, freedom, and boundless bliss wait to be accepted, cherished, and utilized. "Let us go up at once, and possess" them. Thus, with uplifted thought, desire, and energy, we may leave far behind the bondage of false beliefs, and here and now enter the promised land of spiritual realization.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

February

The snow has left the cottage top;
The thatch-moss grows in brighter green;
And eaves in quick succession drop,
Where grinning icicles have been,
Pit-patting with a pleasant noise
In tubs set by the cottage-door;
While ducks and geese, with happy joys,
Plunge in the yard-pond brimming o'er.

The sun peeps through the window-pane,
Which children mark with laughing eye,
And in the wet street steal again,
To tell each other spring is nigh:
Then, as young hope the past recalls,
In playing groups they often draw,
To build beside the sunny walls
Their spring-time huts of sticks or straw.

And oft in pleasure's dreams they hie
Round homesteads by the village side,
Scratching the hedgerow mosses by,
Where painted pooty-shells abide;
Mistaking oft the ivy spray
For leaves that come with budding spring,
And wond'ring, in their search for play,
Why birds delay to build and sing.

The milkmaid singing leaves her bed,
As glad as happy thoughts can be,
While magpies chatter o'er her head
As jocund in the change as she:
Her cows around the closes stray,
Nor ling'ring wait the fodder-ing-boy;
Tossing the mole-hills in their play,
And staring round with frolic joy.

The shepherd now is often seen
Near warm banks o'er his hook to bend;
Or o'er a gate or stile to lean,
Chattering to a passing friend:
Ploughmen go whistling to their toils,
And yoke again the rested plough;
And, mingling o'er the mellow soils,
Boys shout, and whips are noising now. . . .

The sunbeams on the hedges lie,
The south wind murmurs summer soft;
The maids hang out white clothes to dry
Around the elder-skirted croft:
A calm of pleasure listens round,
And almost whispers winter by;
While fancy dreams of summer's sound,
And quiet rapture fills the eye.

—JOHN CLARE, "Poems."

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BEST MARKET WITNESSED IN MANY WEEKS

Stocks Move Up Briskly Under Leadership of Rails

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, (AP)—A good rally developed in today's stock market, carrying many issues 1 to more than 3 points higher. It was the best market in many weeks.

The list eased off a little in the middle of the day, but trading slackened on the decline, and recessions from the best were largely limited to fractions. Persistent firmness of the market in recent sessions, and a series of regular dividends, evidently sent shorts to cover.

Most of the rise occurred in the morning, but many shares retained advances of fractions to more than two points.

Shares gaining 1 to 2 included New York Central, American Telephone, Air Reduction, United States Smelting, Delaware & Hudson, Eastman Kodak, Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific, and both United States Steel common and preferred. General Motors, General Electric, du Pont, Case and Westinghouse advanced major fractions. Standard Oil of New Jersey was up a point.

Turnover approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Rails Lead Advance

Rails were prominent in the advance. Union Pacific ordered its regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, and brokerage gossip mentioned the forthcoming report of the National Transportation Committee as a constructive factor. The report is expected within the next fortnight. The series of regular dividends this week prompted shorts to cover in American Telephone, directors of which are scheduled to meet next Wednesday for dividend action.

What was probably an important factor in prompting the shorts to cover was refusal of the market to break through the lower resistance level of the last four months, in its recent reaction. The market approximated that level, as measured by price averages, at the end of last week. It had been creeping slowly higher this week, until the advance became rapid in the early hours of trading today.

The somewhat better action of the commodity markets this week has also made shorts in stocks a little uneasy. The wheat market again acted well today, although there was some reaction in hogs at Chicago, after the recent upswing. The Bureau of Labor's wholesale commodity index as announced for Feb. 4 stood at 60, compared with 60.4 a week previously. In the light of recent developments, the next week's showing is expected to be better.

Bonds Again Rise

Bonds continued to work toward higher levels today, influenced by a well-maintained demand for rail loans and high-grade utilities.

U. S. Governments rallied from yesterday's low levels. The foreign division, uniformly strong during the past few sessions, was irregular with some issues reactionary.

Buyers in the rail group again favored the secondary issues. There were further advances ranging to a point or more in certain loans of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Milwaukee and Illinois Central. Missouri Pacific issues were particularly strong on expectation of satisfactory arrangements for Reconstruction Finance Corporation aid to meet the road's 1932 financial obligations.

Some of the foreign loans were obviously affected by profit-taking encouraged by recent advances. This was true of several of the German issues, including industrials and municipals. The Japanese division was also soft.

Utilities of the best class reflected further investment absorption. Industrial bonds were steady to firm. The amusement group gave a better account of itself following recent pressure. Loew 6s, and Pathe Exchange 7s climbed about 2 points.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 8
3½	4⅛	Adams Express		700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¼
54¼	80	Adams Exp pf	5					
15⅝	13½	Adams Mills	3	10	84½	84½	84½	
10⅛	6⅝	Addressograph		100	11½	11½	11½	
3	3	Advance Rumely		400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7¾
10½	9¼	Affiliated Prod	1.60	200	3	3	3	
64½	86	Air Reduction	3	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
13⅝	11⅛	Alaska-Juneau	.60	1500	60	59	59½	58½
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp		1000	12½	11⅞	12½	12⅝
2½	2⅜	Alleghany pf xw		1100	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
89¾	80⅛	Allied Chem	6‡	100	2½	2½	2½	
9	6¾	Allis Chalmers		10100	85¾	83¼	84¾	83
22	20	Amerada	2	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	8⅝
13½	10½	Am Bank Note		400	20¼	20	20¼	20
2¼	2¾	Am Beet Sug pf		100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
12	10	Am Brake S&F	.60	30	4½	4½	4½	4½
75	63¼	Am Brake S&F pf	7	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
62⅜	54	Am Can	4	30	63½	63	63½	
8	8½	Am Car & Fdry		9400	59¾	58½	59	58
30	16½	Am Car & F pf		400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
3⅛	2¼	Am Colortype		400	18½	18	18¼	
40	36¼	Am Chicle	31	100	4	4	4	3½
22⅜	19	Am Com Alcohol		100	38½	38⅛	38¼	37½
10⅜	6¼	Am European		400	30¼	19½	20½	19⅜
8⅝	5⅜	Am & For Pow		1400	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅜
14	9⅜	Am & For Pow pf		2400	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	6½
12	7⅜	Am & For Pow 6		3100	14⅞	13	14⅛	12⅝
9¾	6⅜	Am& For Pw 2pf		1400	11½	10	10½	10
8⅜	6⅜	Am International		400	10¾	8½	10¾	8
8¼	6½	Am Locomotive		1100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7
23¼	15⅜	Am Loco pf		400	22	22¾	23	23½
21	15⅞	Am Metal 6%		10	16¼	16¼	16¼	
30	17	Am News	1½	80	27	27	27	
9¼	5⅞	Ab Power & Lt		1700	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
24½	19	Am P&L 6% pf	3	400	27¾	26⅞	27¾	26½
21½	14⅞	Am P&L 5% pf	2½	100	15½	15½	15½	15
7¾	6	Am Radiator	1	3400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	6¼
10⅜	7¾	Am Rolling Mill		1700	9¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
14⅝	11¾	Am Smelt & Ref		2100	14	13¼	13¾	13½
35⅞	31	Amm Smelt & R pf		1400	33½	32½	33	32
27	20½	Am Sm&R 6% pf		100	24	24	24	23
77⅛	53	Amm Steel Fdries		1400	6½	6	6⅛	6¼
35¼	31⅞	Am Stores	2½†	400	35	34⅝	35	34½
27½	21½	Am Sugar Ref	2	400	27⅝	27	27	26½
109⅝	98¼	Am Tel & Tel	9	14100	103⅞	102⅝	103¾	101⅞
18⅞	13	Am Type F pf		40	16	15½	16	
19½	14¼	Am Wat W & E	1	400	16	15⅞	16	15⅝
5¾	4	Am Woolen		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
26⅝	23½	Am Woolen pf		400	25	24½	24¾	24½
8¾	6⅛	Anaconda Cop		4100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
10¼	9	Anchor Cap	.90	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4	2⅜	Andes Copper		100	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
12	10⅜	Archer Daniels	1	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
49¼	41	Armour Del pf	7	100	47	47	47	47
1⅞	1⅜	Armour Ill A		100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
1¼	⅞	Armour Ill B		300	1	1	1	⅞
11½	7½	Armour Ill pf		200	9½	9	9	9⅜
5¼	4	Asso Dry Goods		600	4¼	4	4⅛	
46½	39	Atchison T&SF		8400	46	44½	45¼	43⅝
66	54⅞	Atchison pf	5	700	68	65¼	66	
23¾	17¼	Atl Coast Line		1100	23½	22¾	23¼	21⅝
17¼	15¼	Atl Refining	1	1300	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	15½
66	61	Atlas Powder pf	6	100	63¾	62¾	63¾	
56½	40	Auburn Auto	4‡	6100	44½	43⅜	43½	43
7¾	5¾	Aviation Corp Del		4100	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼

—B—

6¼	4½	Baldwin Loco		200	5¾	5½	5½	5½
15⅝	11	Baldwin Loco pf		100	13⅞	13½	13¼	12⅝
11¾	8⅜	Balt & Ohio		4100	12⅝	11½	12⅛	11⅜
14	10½	Balt & Ohio pf		2100	15⅜	14	15	13⅜
4¼	3⅜	Barnsdall A		3000	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅜
12	9⅞	Beatrice Cream		400	9	8½	9	8½
11½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation		1400	9½	9¼	9⅜	9
11⅛	9⅞	Best & Co		100	11	10⅝	11	10⅜
16⅞	13⅜	Bethlehem Steel		2700	15½	14⅜	14⅞	14¼
33½	28	Beth Steel pf		1100	33¼	32	33¼	32
14¾	12½	Bohn Alum & Br		100	13½	13½	13½	13
26⅜	19⅝	Borden	2‡	2100	22⅜	22	22	21⅞
9¾	7⅜	Borg Warner		400	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛
11	9	Boston & Maine		400	11½	11	11½	
5½	3¾	Briggs Mfg		100	4⅛	4	4	3⅞
38	25½	Brooklyn Man T		1600	30¼	29⅜	29¾	29⅜
82	73	Brooklyn Un Gas	5	4200	76½	75	76½	
3	2¾	Bucyrus Erie		100	3	3	3	3
4½	3	Bucyrus E cv pf		400	3½	3⅜	3½	
2¼	1⅛	Budd Mfg		400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
2¼	1⅜	Budd Wheel		1100	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅜
8¾	7⅜	Burroughs Add	.40	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal		100	3	3	3	2¾
9¼	6	Bush Term deb		50	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
23½	13½	Bush T Bldgs2pf	7	90	15	15	15	15
15	11¾	Byers		1400	13¾	12½	13⅜	

—C—

10¾	8¾	Calif Packing		400	9⅜	9½	9⅝	9
3	2	Calumet & Hecla		400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2
10⅜	8¾	Canada Dry	1	100	9	9	9	8¾
14⅜	10⅛	Canadian Pacific		5100	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10½
15½	14	Cannon Mills	1	100	15½	15	15½	15½
50	39¾	Case Thresh		9100	45¼	43¾	44	43⅜
60	50⅜	Case Thresh pf	7	100	53	53	53	51
9⅛	6½	Caterpillar Trac	.50	100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6¾
9	6½	Celanese Corp		100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6¾
18	14	Central Aguirre	1½	2200	19	18¾	18⅞	18⅛
8⅜	5⅞	Cerro de Pasco		1300	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	8
19½	14⅞	Chesapeake Corp	2	4000	20⅝	19⅜	20½	19¼
30	26¼	Ches & Ohio	2½	7100	30½	29⅜	30½	29½
1¼	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf		200	1	1	1¼	1
3⅜	2¼	Chi & Gt West		100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
6	3⅜	Chi & Gt W pf		1100	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾
2¼	1⅜	Chi Mil & St P		100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
3½	2½	Chi Mil & St P pf		100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
6¼	3⅝	Chi & N'western		1400	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
9¼	5¼	Chi & N'west pf		100	8	8	8	7
3⅜	2⅜	Chi Pneu Tool		400	3	2⅞	3	
5⅝	3⅝	Chi Rock Isl & P		1100	5	4½	5	4½
7½	5⅛	Chi RI&P 6%		1200	6	5⅛	5⅜	
9½	5½	Chi RI&P 7%		400	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	
4	3½	Childs Company		200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅜
17¼	11½	Chrysler		5500	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
12½	11	City Ice & Fuel	2	300	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
42	49	City Ice & F pf	6½	90	51	51	51	
11	10	Cluett Peabody		100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
11	11	Colgate-Palm-P	1	700	12⅜	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	3½	Collins & Aikman		200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
7⅞	5¼	Colo Fuel & Ir		300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
19	14	Colo & So 1pf		60	19	17¾	19	
17¾	13¼	Columbia Gas	1	10000	15½	15	15½	15⅜
10⅝	9¼	Columbia Pic vtc		800	10	9½	9½	9⅞
35⅜	27½	Columbian Carb	2	1500	32⅞	32¼	32¼	31½
6	4⅜	Comm Credit		700	5¼	4½	4⅞	5½
20½	19¼	Comm Cr 7% pf		30	20	20	20	
76	72⅜	Comm Cred 1pf	6½	80	75½	75	75	
24	23½	Comm Cred A	3	1200	24½	23⅜	23⅝	23½
19½	19½	Com Cr 5% pf B	2	100	20	20	20	
25	18½	Comm Inv Tr	2	800	24½	24	24¼	23¼
111⅜	104	Comm I Tr 6½%	6½	1100	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
97½	84	Comm I Tr cv pf	6	700	96½	96	96	96
12¼	10	Comwth Solvents	.60	2100	11½	10¾	11⅛	10¾
2⅞	2	Comwlth & So		3200	2¼	2	2⅛	2
50	36½	Comwth & S 6pf	6	800	39¼	38¼	38¼	38
4¼	1¾	Consol Film Ind		300	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
11⅞	6	Consol Film I pf		1700	11⅜	11	11	10⅞
63¼	51	Consol Gas	4	9400	54½	53½	53⅞	52⅞
99	94⅞	Consol Gas pf	5	500	96	96	96	96
5½	4	Consol Laundries	1½	300	4	4	4	
5⅜	5½	Consol Oil		3000	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4¾	3⅜	Cont Baking A		300	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Cont Baking B		200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
40⅜	36	Cont Baking pf	4	800	40¼	40½	40¼	39⅞
42½	38½	Cont Can	2	800	41⅜	40¾	41½	40½
5¼	4	Cont Dia Fibre		300	4½	4	4	4
17¼	14⅞	Cont Insurance	1.20	1000	16¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
2¾	1¾	Cont Motors		700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
6¼	5¼	Cont Oil		1500	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜
56¾	52½	Corn Products	3	1200	55½	54½	55	54¼
145¾	136½	Corn Prod pf	7	20	137½	137	137	
4¼	3½	Coty		200	4	4	4	3⅞
28⅞	24⅞	Cream of Wheat	2‡	300	27½	26¾	27½	27¼
19	14¾	Crown Cork & S		700	16⅜	16	16⅜	15¾
4½	2½	Cuba Ry pf		50	4	4	4	3¼
2	1⅛	Cuban Am Sug		200	2	1⅞	2	
15	10	Cuban Am S pf		100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
23½	21½	Cudahy Packing	2½	200	22	22	22	22½
11⅞	9	Curtis Publishing		200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3⅞	2⅞	Curtiss-Wright		3700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3⅞	2⅞	Curtiss-Wright A		500	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
80	75½	Cushman 7%	7	10	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	

—D—

4⅞	3⅜	Davison Chem		500	4	3⅜	3⅞	
6	3½	Davega St	.60	200	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
58¼	45	Del & Hudson	6	4500	54⅝	52⅜	53½	52
27⅜	20½	Del Lack & W		4300	28¾	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
19¼	18¼	Diamond Match		300	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅛
15⅜	12½	Dome Mines	1.50†	2700	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14¼
13⅜	10½	Douglas A	.75	100	14	14	14	14⅜
8	7⅛	Dresser A		2800	12¾	12½	12½	12⅜
3	2½	Dresser B		200	8	8	8	8
41½	34¼	du Pont de Nem	6	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
106	99⅞	du Pon deb		6500	38⅜	37⅞	38	37⅝
				500	103	102	103	103

—E—

61⅜	54	Eastman Wodak	3	200	59	58⅛	58¼	57¾
20⅞	16⅞	Eaton Axle & Sp	1.20	300	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
1½	1	Elec Auto-Lite		700	18½	17⅜	18½	17⅜
1¾	1	Elec Boat		200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7⅞	5¼	Elec & Mus Ind		300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
20½	14⅛	Elec Pow & Lt	2.34	2100	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
18⅜	12½	Elec Pow & L pf		1200	15	14½	15	15
25½	23⅜	El Pw&L 6% pf	2	500	13¼	13	13¼	12½
31	29½	Elec Sto Battery	3	500	24½	24	24½	24
11	9	Endicott Johnson	1½	300	30½	30½	30½	29½
6½	5⅝	Equitable Off Bld		200	9½	9¼	9½	9½
7⅜		Erie RR		300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
		Erie RR 1pf		800	7¼	6¼	7	

—F—

14	10⅜	Fairbanks M pf		10	12	12	12	12
50	42	Fed Lt&Tr pf	6	50	52	52	52	50
23¼	19	Fed M & S pf		200	18	18	18	
1⅛	⅞	Fed Screw W		300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	2½	Fed Water Serv		800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅜	15⅞	Fidelity Phe F In	1.20	700	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	16½
14⅜	11½	Firestone T & R	1	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
63⅜	51¾	Firestone T&R pf A	6	200	55	55	55	51¾
56	50⅝	First Nat Stores	2½	600	51½	50⅝	50⅝	
10½	7½	Foster-Wheeler		800	8¼	8	8½	51
20½	18½	Fourth Nat Inv	1.10	500	19	18½	18¾	
2½	1½	Fox Film A		300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22	12	Franklin Sim pf	7	20	22	20⅞	22	20½
26⅜	22¼	Freeport Texas	2	1800	24⅞	24¼	24¾	24

—G—

4	2¾	Gen Am Inv		200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
19⅜	16⅝	Gen Am Tnk Car	1	1300	18¾	18	18⅜	18¼
7⅞	6⅝	Gen Asphalt		1200	7½	6¾	6⅞	6¾
14½	13	Gen Baking	2	1000	15	14½	14⅞	14½
3¼	2⅛	Gen Bronze		300	3⅛	3	3	3
10	7⅛	Gen Cable pf		400	8½	8	8½	8⅜
16⅝	12⅞	Gen Electric	.40	7000	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	13⅝
27¾	22⅞	Gen Elect Sp	.60	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
2⅞	1½	Gen Foods	2	2700	24¼	23⅞	24¼	23½
41½	38½	Gen Gas & E A		300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14⅞	12½	Gen Mills		700	40¾	40¼	40⅝	40¼
77¼	72	Gen Motors		300	14⅛	13⅝	14	13⅝
30	16½	Gen Mot 5% pf		500	72	71	71	72
20⅞	16¼	Gen Pub Service		300	3	3	3	2¾
20¼	15⅜	Gen Ry Signal		700	20⅜	19¾	19¾	19⅝
75	70½	Gillette S R pf		800	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1⅛	⅜	Gimbel Bros		100	71⅜	71¼	71⅜	70⅜
8	5½	Glidden		300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
56½	54	Gliddden pf		400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4⅞	3½	Gobel (Adolf)		10	54	54	54	
16⅞	14	Gold Dust	1.20	300	4	3¾	4	4
8¼	4	Goodrich		600	11¼	10⅝	11	10¼
18⅜	10⅜	Goodyear	.60	600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
45	25	Goodyear 1pf	7	2000	13½	12⅞	13¼	12⅞
13¾	12	Gotham Silk Hos		400	32½	32	32	31
2½	1¾	Graham Paig		100	13¼	12¼	12¼	
5¼	4⅛	Granby		300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
6¼	4½	Grand Union		200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
21¾	16⅜	Grant (WT)	1	100	17½	17¼	17½	5
11⅜	7⅝	Great Nor pf		9700	10½	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
7	5⅜	Great Nor Ore		200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
9	7	Great West Sug		700	9	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
80	72½	Great W Sug pf	7	20	80	80	80	
1¼	1	Grigsby-Grunow		700	1½	1	1	1
⅜	⅛	Guantanamo Sug		100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12½	9	Gulf States Steel		200	10½	10	10¼	9¾
20	16¼	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf		10	19¾	19¾	19¾	

—H—

28⅞	20¼	Hack W pf A	1¾	70	26¾	26½	26¾	
2¼	1½	Hahn Dept Sto		700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	10½	Hahn D S pf		100	10½	10½	10½	
8	7	Harbison Walker		300	7	7	7	7¼

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 8
57¾	49¾	Hershey Choc		100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
90	75¾	Hershey Choc pf	5	100	78	78	78	75¾
7	2¼	Holland Furnace		300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6⅝
160	142	Homestake Min	9	100	157½	157½	157½	157
2½	1⅞	Houdaille Her B		200	2	2	2	
51¼	80	Houdaille Her A	4.20	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	51
15¾	12¼	Household Fin pf		100	2¼	2¼	2¾	3⅛
2¼	2⅛	Houston Oil		100	13½	13½	13½	13½
7⅜	5⅛	Houston Oil new		100	2¾	2¾	3⅜	
5⅛	4⅛	Howe Sound	.40	300	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7⅞
3⅛	3¼	Hudson Motor		400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
		Hupp Motors		800	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3⅜

—I—

15⅛	11¼	Ill Central		1400	15½	14½	14⅝	14¼
21½	18	Ill Central pf		200	21½	20¾	21½	
38⅝	28⅛	Indus Rayon	3	3700	38⅝	37	37¼	36¾
31⅛	23	Ingersoll-Rand	1½	100	33½	33½	33½	33¼
16	13	Inland Steel		100	14	14	14	13½
4½	2⅞	Insuranshare Del	.15	400	3⅝	3	3	
2½	1⅜	Insuranshare Mr		300	3¾	3	3	
7½	4¼	Interboro Rap T		700	6½	5¾	6¾	6½
3½	2⅜	Interlake Iron		100	3	3		
97½	97⅞	Int Business M	8	200	91	90⅝	90⅝	89½
4⅛	2¾	Int Carriers	.20	300	4½	4	4¼	3⅝
9	4	Int Cement		100	8½	8½	8½	8⅛
28¼	19¾	Int Harvester	1.20	9700	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	21
88	80	Int Harvester pf	7	400	88	87½	87½	
6½	4½	Int Hydroelec		300	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4½
8¼	7¼	Int Nickel		2400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
3½	2½	Int Pap&P pf		100	3	2¾	3	
3½	2½	Int Rys Cen Am		100	3	3	3	
8	5¾	Int Rys C A pf		20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27¼	24⅝	Int Shoe	2	400	27	27	27	
14¾	11⅝	Int Silver		100	13½	13½	13½	13
40	32	Int Silver pf	4	30	34	34	34	33
8½	5¾	Int Tel & Tel		16000	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅝
3	1⅞	Intertype Corp		100	2½	2½	2½	
14⅜	13¼	Island Crk Coal	2	100	13	13	13	

—J—

28⅞	25	Jewel Tea	3	700	28⅜	27⅞	28⅝	26½
23¾	18⅝	Johns Manville		1700	30⅞	19⅞	20½	20
62	59	Johns Man pf	7	20	62	62	62	
50	35	Jones & L'lin pf		40	37	37	37	36

—K—

11	7¾	Kan C South		400	11	10½	11	
16	13	Kan C South pf	2	400	16	15	16	
3¾	3	Kaufmann D St		400	3½	3	3½	3½
8½	7⅜	Kayser (J) & Co		600	8	7¾	8	7¾

BANKS MAKE A GOOD SHOWING DURING STRESS

Executive Says Failures Do Not Tell the Real Story—Losses Small

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 9—Addressing the Fall River Credit Reporting Association yesterday, William R. S. Eaton, local banker, said:

"In the banking business today is a new determination to raise the standards of management to the highest levels. Bankers are realizing that their first responsibilities are to depositors who bank their money on the distinct pledge that they may withdraw it promptly and without question when they so desire. In lending the funds of depositors, the bankers must never lose sight of this obligation.

"As compared with other lines of business, banking need not apologize to anyone. In fact, it proved itself one of the strongest elements in our economic structure. It was not the great weak spot, as some would have it appear, or as many persons seeking someone else to blame for their own shortcomings, have led themselves to believe.

"Bank failures of 1931, the worst year's record in American banking, one that can not be said to afford selected figures, saw 2300 banks closing their doors with deposit liabilities of $1,690,000,000.

"This does not mean a loss of $1,690,000,000 of the public's money deposited in the banks as the news was heralded to the country. It means that this gross amount of deposits was temporarily tied up.

"A considerable amount has been already paid back to depositors, and the bulk of it will ultimately be returned to them.

"The actual loss through bank suspensions of 1931 to depositors will be less than $500,000,000 and this distributed among 2300 institutions will make an average loss for each bank failure a little more than $200,000. Since the average bank has 1,750 depositors, the general average per capita loss will finally be less than $125.

"It is a fact that nine out of 10 banks were not involved in suspensions, and therefore caused the public no losses.

"At the outset of 1931, there was on deposit in all banks the aggregate sum of about $57,250,000,000. As previously stated, some $500,000,000 of this may ultimately be lost to depositors. That would be less than nine-tenths of one per cent of the total.

"In other words, the money in our banks was 99 1-10 per cent safe throughout the most disastrous year in the history of the nation."

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	25½c	25¾c	29⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@3¾
6 to 6 months.	½@¾	½@¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 days ...	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
60 days ...	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
90 days ...	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
4 months ...	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
5 months ...	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
6 months ...	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜

London Quotations

Call money ...	½%
Short bills ...	⅜@⅜
3 mos bills ...	⅜@⅜
Bar gold ...	120s 1½d
Bar silver ...	16⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	2%	2%
Com paper ...	2	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta ...	3½%	Bucharest ...	
Boston ...	3½	Budapest ...	7%
Chicago ...	3½	Calcutta ...	8%
Cleveland ...	3½	Copenhagen ...	3½
Dallas ...	3½	Helsingfors ...	6
Kansas City ...	3½	Lisbon ...	6
Minneapolis ...	3½	London ...	4
New York ...	3½	Madrid ...	6
Philadelphia ...	3½	Oslo ...	4
Richmond ...	3½	Paris ...	2½
San Francisco ...	3½	Prague ...	3½
St. Louis ...	3½	Riga ...	8
Amsterdam ...	2½	Rome ...	4
Athens ...	4	Sofia ...	8½
Berlin ...	4	Stockholm ...	3½
Berne ...	2	Tokyo ...	4.38
Bombay ...	4	Vienna ...	6
Brussels ...	3½	Warsaw ...	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand ...	$3.43	$3.42¾	$4.8665
Cables ...	3.43½	3.43¾	4.8665
France—franc ...	.0390½	.0390⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga ...	.1391½	.1931½	.1391
Italy—lira ...	.1381	.1381	.1381
Germany—mark ...	.0511¾	.0511¾	.0526
Austria—schill'g ...	.2377	.2377	.2381
Cz'ch'via—crown ...	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone ...	.1530	.1530	.1407
Finland—finn'rk ...	.0600	.0600	.268
Greece—dr'chma ...	.0600	.0600	.0252
Holland—florin ...	.0600	.0600	.129
Hungary—pengo ...	.1745	.1745	.402
Norway—krone ...	.1754	.1754	.1749
Poland—zloty ...	.1118	.1754	.268
Portugal—escudo ...	.0300	.1118	.1122
Roumania—leu ...	.0600	.0300	.4430
Spain—peseta ...	.0821	.0600	.5960
Sweden—krona ...	.193	.0821	.193
Switz'land—franc. ...	.1929½	.1839	.368
Jugoslavia—dinar. ...	.0138	.1930	.193
		.0138	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol ...	.2187½	.2200	*
Shanghai—tael ...	.2825	.2825	*
India—rupee ...	.2600	.2595	*
Japan—yen ...	.2137½	.2125	.3850
Java—florin ...	.4033	.4035	.4984
Phil'pine Isl'nds—peso ...	.4975	.4975	.4020
Straits Stlmnts—dol ...	.3987	.3987½	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—dol ...	.2581	.2581	.4248
Brazil—milreis ...	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso ...	.0600	.0600	.1816
Colombia—peso ...	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol ...	.1775	.1775	.3800
Uruguay—peso ...	.4725	.4725	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar ...	.8375	.8425	1.00
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso ...	.2845	.2870	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

J. J. NEWBERRY CO.

	1933	1932	Inc. 6%
January sales ...	$1,883,098	$1,834,221	2.6

Sales in December, 1932, showed an increase of 1.4 per cent over the like month of 1931.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, Feb 8.—For January Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output, excluding sales to other utilities, of 212,548,753 units (k.w.h.), off 11,190,559, or 5 per cent, from January, last year. This decrease is less than the drop of 7.9 per cent for 1932 and is also less than the 5.3 per cent decrease from 1931 for December. Gas send-out increased 1.8 per cent above January, 1932, at 1,544,483,600, up 22,343,700.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43 ...	80	68½
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46 ...	84¾	
Alleghany Corp 5s '44 ...	79	
Alleghany Corp 5s '49 ...	36¾	35
Alleghany Corp deb 5s '50 ...	38½	37½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 ...	13¾	13½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33 ...	74¼	74
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42 ...	44½	
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 ...	38¾	
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 ...	79½	79¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49 ...	75¼	75¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 ...	70¼	70
Amer Smelting 5s '47 ...	84½	84½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 ...	105	105
Amer T&T col 5s '46 ...	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60 ...	105	104¾
Amer T&T 5s '65 ...	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 ...	107½	107⅝
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 ...	62	62
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47 ...	34	34
Armour & Co 4½s '39 ...	79	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 ...	73	73
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta. ...	87	
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 ...	95	95
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62 ...	97¾	97¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 ...	85	84½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64 ...	78¼	76
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 ...	51¾	51½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59 ...	55	51½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 ...	71	70½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta. ...	68¼	65¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 ...	33	31½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '30.	42	41½
Balt & Ohio 1s 4½s ct '48 ...	89¾	67
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 ...	41½	40½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51 ...	48¾	48½
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43 ...	76	76
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B ...	94½	94½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C ...	109½	107¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 ...	110¼	110¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 ...	89	89
Boston & Maine 5s '67 ...	85½	85½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 ...	73	72
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 6s '68 ...	106½	106½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 ...	94¼	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 ...	110	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 ...	103¾	
Buff R & P 4½s '57 ...	106¾	
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34 ...	44½	
Bush Term con 5s '55 ...	50	
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 ...	22	
By Products Coke 5½s '45 ...	46	
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 ...	46	
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 ...	83½	
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 ...	83¼	
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 ...	83¼	
Can Nat Ry 5½s '55 ...	85	
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 ...	84¾	
Can North 4½s '35 ...	87½	
Can North deb 6½s '46 ...	83¾	
Can North deb 7s '40 ...	99½	
Can Pacific deb 4s ...	100¾	
Can Pacific 4½s '46 ...	58¾	
Can Pacific 4½s '60 ...	63¾	63¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ...	64½	
Can Pacific 5s '54 ...	82½	82
Can South 5s A '62 ...	73	
Cen of Ga 5s C '59 ...	84½	84½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 ...	71	
Cen New England 4s '61 ...	63	
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 ...	83½	63
Cen Pacific 5s '60 ...	83½	83½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 ...	60	59½
Cen RR & Bk Co ofGa 5s '37 ...	95	94½
Certainteed 5½s '48 ...	31	30
Ches Corp 5s '47 ...	37½	37½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 ...	75¾	
Ches & O con 5s '39 ...	93½	93½
Ches & O 4½s B ...	105½	105
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89 ...	92¼	92¼
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 ...	94	94
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 ...	97½	97½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 ...	92½	92½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 ...	93½	93½
Chicago & Erie 1st RR 1st 5s '82 ...	103¾	103¾
Chicago & West 4s 1st 5s '49 ...	92½	92
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 ...	34½	33½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct ...	44¾	44½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rets E '89 ...	48	47¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5s '00 ...	5	4¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 ...	19½	18¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87 ...	40	39½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 ...	18¼	18
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '49 ...	13¾	12½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 ...	67	66
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037 ...	18	18
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88 ...	64½	64½
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34 ...	34½	34
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A ...	23¾	23½
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60 ...	12½	12½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60 ...	46	46
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 ...	100½	100½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 ...	102	102
Chicago Un Sta 5½s C '63 ...	113½	113½
Childs Co deb 5s '43 ...	66½	66½
Chile Copper 5s '47 ...	39	38½
Cin Gas & Elec 4½s A ...	43½	43½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 ...	99¼	99¼
Cin Un Term 5s wi '57 ...	104	103½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 ...	103¾	102
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 ...	47½	46
Cin Ham & Dat 4½s ...	55	53½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77 ...	88	88
Clev Un Term 4½s '72 ...	61¾	61¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72 ...	66½	66
Colonial Oil 6s '38 ...	70	69¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 ...	36	36
Colo & So 4½s '80 A ...	83	82
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '52 ...	87¼	87¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '53 May ...	85	84½
Columbus Ry Pr & Lt 4½s '57 ...	96	95½
Com Credit Co 6s '34 ...	99¼	99½
Com Credit Co 6s '35 ...	99¼	99½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 ...	105¾	105¾
Con Gas 4½s '51 ...	104½	103¾
Con Gas 5s '57 ...	102¾	101
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 ...	103¾	103½
Consum Pow uni 5s '53 ...	105¾	105¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 ...	105¼	105¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 ...	57	56
Cuba RR 6s '36 ...	1	
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 ...	20	20
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69 ...	81¾	81
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 ...	101¾	101¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36 ...	96	95½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 ...	33¾	33½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 ...	17	17
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 ...	87	87¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52 ...	98	97¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62 ...	100¾	100¾
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61 ...	101	101
Kan City P & L 4½s '61 ...	85	
Kan City So 1st 3s '50 ...	104½	104½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 ...	80½	80½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 ...	94	92½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 ...	90¼	90¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50 ...	33	33
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 ...	86	85
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C ...	94	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s D ...	65½	65
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 37 ...	64	64
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 ...	65½	65½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003.	36¼	34½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003 ...	37	36½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ...	41	41
Long Island rfg 4s '49 ...	68	67½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69 ...	91½	91
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52.	105	29½
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45 ...	75	105
L&N uni 4s '40 ...	75	75
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B ...	90	88½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003 ...	72½	72½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52 ...	75	73½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90 ...	84½	84½
Marion Steam S 6s '47 ...	36¼	36
Market St Ry gold 7s '40 ...	35	35
McCrory Stores 5½s '41 ...	69	69
Meade 6s 1st ww ...	29½	29½
Metro Edison 4½s '68 ...	48½	48½
Midvale Steel con 5s '36 ...	86½	86½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 ...	90¾	90¾
Min & Sparta 4s '47 ...	77¼	77¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38 ...	40	38
Min StP & SSM 5s '38 ...	36	35
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd ...	18	18
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78 ...	27½	27½
Mo K & T 1st 5s '90 ...	55	53
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 ...	84½	84½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 ...	40	39
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 ...	72	72
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 ...	11¼	10½
Mo Pacific 5s '38 ...	25	24
Mo Pacific 5s G '78 ...	25¼	23
Mo Pacific 5s H '80 ...	24	24
Mo Pac 5s I. '81 ...	24½	24
Mo Pacific .5½s '49 ...	25	23¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43 ...	10	9½
Montana Power 5s A '62 ...	85	84
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000 ...	60½	60½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 ...	78½	78½
Nat Rys of Mex 4s 51 A ...	83	82
Nat Steel 5s '56 ...	1¾	1¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60 ...	79¼	78½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 ...	92¾	92¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B ...	58½	58½
N O T & M 5s B '54 ...	20½	20½
N O T & M 5s C '56 ...	23½	22½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 ...	23	23
NYC&HR con 4s A '98 ...	80½	79½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34 ...	68	67½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 ...	64½	64½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013.	48¼	45
NYC&HR cv 6s '35 ...	48¼	44½
NYC M C col 3½s '98 ...	50	49
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 ...	63	63
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 ...	69½	68¾
NY Edison 5s B '44 ...	17	16
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41 ...	106½	19
NY Edison 5s '52 ...	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41 ...	12½	11
NY GELH&P gen 5½s '50 ...	102½	102
NY NH&H deb 4s '67 ...	102½	102½
NY NH&H 4½s '67 ...	42	42
NY NH&H cit 6s '40 ...	62½	61½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48 ...	76	76
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 ...	78¾	78¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 ...	50	49¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51 ...	59½	59½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56 ...	103½	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39 ...	103¾	101¾
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46 ...	105½	105½
Norf & W con 4s '96 ...	48	48
Norf & W div 4s '44 ...	99	98½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 ...	101	100¾
North Am Co 5s '61 ...	10¾	10¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 ...	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 ...	79	79
Nor Ohio 6s '41 ...	83½	83
Nor Pacific pf lin 4s 97 ...	34	34
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047 ...	86	85½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 ...	79	78½
Nor States Pow 5s A 41 ...	72¾	73
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 ...	103	103
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 ...	101¾	101¾
Otis Steel 6s '41 ...	87¾	87
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 ...	21¼	20¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 ...	105½	105½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 ...	104½	104½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50 ...	107¼	107¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 ...	34¾	34
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 ...	8¼	9⅛
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41 ...	83	83
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 ...	45½	43½
Penn Railroad 4s '43 ...	83½	82½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48 ...	88½	88
Penn Railroad con 4s '48 ...	90¾	90¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s sta '48 ...	90¾	90¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 ...	104	103¾
Penn Railroad 4½s gm ...	73	72
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 ...	90½	89¾
Penn Railroad 4½s E '84 ...	84½	84
Penn Railroad gen 4s '65 ...	90½	90
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36 ...	97¼	96½
Penn Marquette 4½s '36 ...	103¾	103¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39 ...	38½	38
Philadelphia Co 5s '67 ...	71¼	70
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 ...	89¼	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 ...	104	104
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 ...	39¾	39
Pitts CC&SL 5s A '70 ...	72	72
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 ...	81	81
Port Gen Elec 5s '35 ...	89¾	84¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 ...	89¾	89¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 ...	32½	31
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '77 ...	99¼	99¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 ...	104¾	104¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40 ...	104½	104½
Read rfg 4½s A '97 ...	73½	73½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87	86¾
Rochester Gas 5s ...	98½	98¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 ...	103¾	103½
Rutland RR con 4s ...	22½	21½
St Joseph Land 5½s ...	50	50
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	95	95
St Louis N W 5s ...	40	40
St Louis & SF 4s A '50 ...	41¾	41¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 cn sta	13¾	13
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ...	8	7¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50 ...	8½	8¼
St Louis SW rfg ...	13¼	13
StP & KCSL 4½s '41 ...	23½	23
StP M&M con 4s '33 ...	38	36
StP M&M 4½s '33 ...	96	94¾
StP M&M con 4½s rfg ...	96	96
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 ...	100¼	
Seaboard AL con 4s '45 ...	3	3
Shell Pipe 4s '52 ...	77	77
Shell Union 5s '47 ...	77	77
Shell Union 5s ct ww '45 ...	77	77
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 ...	75½	75
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 ...	78¾	78¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '43 ...	98¾	98¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 ...	103¾	103¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104¾	104¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47 ...	78	78
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 ...	78½	78½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81 ...	78	78
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	70¾	69¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56 ...	23¾	23½
Southern Ry con 5s '94 ...	61½	61½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56 ...	35½	35½
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56 ...	27¾	26¾
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 ...	30	30
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51 ...	46	44
Stand Oil N J 5s '46 ...	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51 ...	100	99¾
Studebaker 6s '42 ...	36	34½
T H & I Gr 5½s ...	50	50
Tenn Copper 6s B '44 ...	50	50
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 ...	50	50
Tenn Cen Ry 5s '47 ...	90½	89
Texas Corp 5s '44 ...	34	34
Tex & Pac 5s C '79 ...	89½	89
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 ...	55	54
Third Ave 5s '37 ...	53	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60 ...	90	90
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43 ...	27	26½
Union El L & P 5s '37 ...	23½	23½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 ...	104½	103¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 ...	100½	100¾
Union Pacific 5s ...	92¾	92
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 ...	105½	104½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 ...	42	41
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 ...	68½	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww ...	57	57
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 ...	25	24¾
Vanadium 5s '41 ...	27¾	27
Virginia Ry 5s '62 ...	42	42
Wabash RR 4½s '78 ...	98½	98¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 ...	7	7
Wabash RR 5½s '75 ...	88	88
Wabash RR 5s D '80 ...	7¼	7¼
Walworth 6s '45 ...	73¾	73¾
Warner Co 6s '44 xw ...	14½	14
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 ...	36	36
Warren Bros 6s '41 ...	16	16
West Pa Pow 5s A '46 ...	40	40
West Pa Pow 5s G '56 ...	106¾	106¾
Western Electric 5s '44 ...	106½	106½
Western Maryland 4½s '77 ...	64	63
Western Pacific 5s A '46 ...	38½	38
Western Union R E 4½s '50 ...	28½	27¾
Western Union 5s '51 ...	49¾	49¾
Western Union 5½s '36 ...	48	48
Western Union 5½s '50 ...	63½	63½
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49 ...	47	47
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 ...	78	78
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 ...	57	57
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 xw ...	102¾	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 ...	90½	90½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 ...	58	57½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 ...	57½	57¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Feb 9	Feb 8
3½s '47 ...	103.18	103.14	103.18	103.16	103.12
1st 4¼s '47 ...	102.26	102.22	102.26	102.22	102.22
1st 4¼s reg ...	102.19	102.19	102.19		
4th 4¼s '38 ...	103.16	103.12	103.15	103.12	103.12
4th 4¼s reg ...	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.10
US 3s '55 ...	102.13	102.13	102.13		
US 3½s '47 reg ...	102.13	102.13	102.13		
US 3s '43 March	102.20	102.15	102.15	102.15	102.15
US 3½s '43 June ...	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.18
US 4s '44 ...	102.18	102.15	102.18	102.18	102.18
US 4s '44 reg ...	104.31	104.27	104.27	104.25	
US 4¼s '52 ...	106.22	106.18	106.22	106.18	106.16
US 4¼s reg ...	110.22	110.16	110.18	110.15	
US 4¼s '52 reg ...	106.26	106.26	106.26		

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic Elec 7s '52 ...	97	95	95
Akershus 5s '63 ...	67	67	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57 ...	9	8½	
Antioquia 7s D '45 ...	9½	9½	
Argentine Gov 5s '45 ...	53	53	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62 ...	43¾	42¼	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59 ...	46¾	46¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 ...	46¾	46¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 ...	46½	46¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 ...	46¼	46¼	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 ...	46¼	46¼	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61 ...	46¼	46¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A ...	46¼	46¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B ...	57½	57½	
Australia 4½s '56 ...	73½	72	
Australia 5s '57 ...	76¾	76½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '37 ...	77	76¼	
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50 ...	62¼	62	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42 ...	57¾	57¾	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 ...	92½	92½	
Belgium (King) 6s '55 ...	61	61	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49 ...	91½	90¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '49 ...	101½	101	
Belgium (King) 7s '55 ...	106½	106½	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50 ...	105	104½	
Berlin (City) 6½s '51 ...	45¾	45	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51 ...	47¼	46¼	
Berlin Elec City 6½s '51 ...	60½	60	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59 ...	53	53	
Berlin Elec 6s '55 ...	90¾	89	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 ...	58	58	
Bordeaux (City) 6s ...	5	4¾	
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52 ...	104¼	104¼	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57 ...	22	21	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57 ...	25½	24	
Brazil (US) 8s '41 ...	25	24	
Bremen 7s '35 ...	25½	23½	
Brisbane 6s '50 ...	63	63	
Brisbane 5s '57 ...	75½	75	
Budapest (City) 6s '62 ...	67¾	67¾	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) ...	20	20	
Buenos Aires 6½s '58 ...	20	20	
Canada Dom 4s ...	38¼	38¼	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 ...	82½	82½	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52 ...	98½	98¾	
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54 ...	97¾	97	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '42 ...	81	81	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62 ...	10½	10½	
Chile (Rep) 6s June '61 ...	9	9	
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Sept ...	8	8	
Chilean Loan 7s '60 ...	8¾	8¾	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47 ...	6½	6½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47 ...	30¾	30¾	
Colombia Mtg Bw 7s '46 ...	27¼	27

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS TO LET
(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY

309 WEST 106TH STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express subway station and Fifth Avenue Bus only 1 block away. 2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished

VERY INVITING RENTALS
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24 hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7145
224 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

DESK SPACE WANTED

DESK room wanted suitable for auto school in Back Bay district. O. L. DYER, 6 Grove St., Reading, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. Supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY will exchange lessons in art or French for room, board, private family, New York City or vicinity. Write Box R-6, Suite 3240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Leaving city, will sell at great sacrifice furniture and Oriental rugs, furnishings, pictures. Tel. mornings, Asp. 2185.

PECAN NUT MEATS
Unsalted, 60c lb.; salted, 75c lb., delivered. Mrs. C. P. Hatch, Hartford, Conn. Tel. 3-4355.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 22A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN for general housework in private home, evenings free; good home, small remuneration. Write Box P-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

BABY GRAND PIANO, almost new, cost $1000, will sacrifice. 45 West 81st St., New York City. Endicott 2-9200, Apt. 44.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST NEWTON HILL, MASS., FOR RENT Select neighborhood; owner moving out of state desires to lease home of 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4-car garage, at $100.00 monthly; owner now occupying and deriving income of $50 monthly. Tel. W. New. 2050.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

IVERS & POND PIANO—Like new, mahogany; sell cheap; make offer. Stadium 6329 (Brighton).

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, In Catskills, overlooking mountains; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated; rates reasonable.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, BACK BAY—Dalby House, 29 St. Botolph Street, newly furnished double and single rooms; excellent table; comfortable winter home. Circle 6336.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RELIABLE chauffeur-mechanic, excellent driver, also generally useful; private or commercial; married; splendid references. Write Box D-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

SINGLE MAN, age 21, desires opportunity to serve in any capacity; good driver, has license; experienced upholsterer's apprentice and in printing; go anywhere. L-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (single) desires connection with AIRCRAFT FACTORY as mechanic; any type work acceptable; location open. WILBERT H. NOETZEL, 1370 E. 80 St., Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Position desired with one needing care and attention; 5 years' experience. Address Box 12, 1001 Munsey Bldg.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Experienced nurse will give service by the hour. Telephone Un. 0263 or Ch. 4336.

CULTURED woman companion, managing housekeeper, care bachelor's home, motherless home; experienced driver; excellent references. Write Box M-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FRENCH-AMERICAN cook, housewerker, wishes position, small private family who appreciate clean, honest work. Write Box C-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GENTLEWOMAN, widow, 35 years, wishes position in refined home, companion or companion-helper; able to take full charge and drive car. X-6, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION of any kind, willing worker, experienced milliner. Write Box F-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate, statistical clerk, knowledge of stenography and typing, desires position; very reasonable; go anywhere. X-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOULD give services as companion to elderly lady, generally useful; home needed; small salary if possible; age 36, Protestant. B-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST—Christian Science church, Brooklyn, wishes experienced soloist. Write Box T-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ACCOMPANIST, pianist, coach; unique touch method. Rhinelander 4-8139. Write Box D-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Miss E. W. Wright, B.S. Boston University Practical Arts '29; teach English, French; love children; tutor-governess, or manager-hostess, inn. 374 Washington Ave.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

New Spring Sweaters and Skirts, $1.95 each

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

Have you the lovely home you've always wanted?
Fine Furniture Was Never Less Than Now, in the
February Furniture Sale
HOWLAND'S

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

GREENWICH

'blue coal'
Household Fuel Corp.
Phone Greenwich 2920

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn
Telephone 1800-1801

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 2600
Opposite Railroad Station

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

Arcadia Service Station
TEXAS GAS—TEXAS OIL
All Accessories—Auto Repairs
COURTESY ALWAYS
Arcadia Road, near Post Office
Old Greenwich, Conn.

A. V. SHUTTLEWORTH
PLUMBING—HEATING
JOBBING
Tele. Old Greenwich 7-0982
6 MORTIMER DRIVE, OLD GREENWICH

LEES LANZA STUDIOS
Voice, Diction, Interpretation
Piano and Organ
271 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2998

HARTFORD

At Last! RELIEF FROM RADIO NOISES with TOBE Filterizer
Just Phone 2-6378 308 ASYLUM ST.
SPORT-RADIO-CENTRE

VALENTINES
for Everyone
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Recommended by chefs
RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
"The Leader in Uniform Quality"
OIL—COKE
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

GASOLINES
Potomac Pyroil Lubricated
Potomac High Test Anti-Knock
Potomac Service Station
387 PARK ST. Just west of Washington

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
BISCHOFF'S CHOCOLATE
FLAVORED MALTED SYRUP
PHONE 1661

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

THE CHERNIACK CO.
SALE ON COATS
New SPRING Dresses
and Hats

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

BUTLER'S INSURANCE OFFICE
All Kinds of Insurance
Opposite the Town Clock

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUES
2-4 daily except Saturdays

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
139 TEMPLE ST.

CONNECTICUT
NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Our 81st Anniversary Sale
continues through Feb. 18
All four selling floors coöperate in presenting values which we could obtain only because of our 81 years of association with the leading manufacturers of the country.

BULLARD'S
ELM ST. COR. ORANGE
37th Semi-Annual Club Sale of
Glenwood Ranges
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

HOME COAL CO. Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 131-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
8-3139

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
THE UNIVERSAL TAILORING COMPANY
613 STATE STREET 5-4673

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 6-1125 344 STATE ST.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS
Makers of halftone, line and color plates for commercial and advertising purposes
COMMERCIAL ILLUSTRATORS
NEW HAMPSHIRE PHOTO-ENGRAVING CO.
354 WILLOW STREET MANCHESTER, N. H.

NEW LONDON

Ocean Avenue Greenhouses
E. JOHNSON, Prop.
Flowers for Every Occasion
369 OCEAN AVE. Tel. 7665

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

Valentines
The BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH STREET
Telephone 8802

NORWALK

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
The Leading Dry Goods Store
28-34 WALL STREET Tel. 550
You will enjoy shopping in our store—Always something new and at reasonable prices.

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVE., NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVE., NEW CANAAN

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 2.
100 PROSPECT STREET

Mrs. H. MOLTASCH
RENTAL SPECIALIST
GURLY BUILDING STAMFORD, CONN.
Furnished, Unfurnished—Remarkable Values—Estates, Farms, Houses, Bungalows, Apartments

CONNECTICUT
STAMFORD
(Continued)

Special in the First-of-February
SALES!
C. O. Miller Co. Cold Cream and Cleaning Cream—
reg. $1.00 each jar—
For February: 2 jars for $1.00!
TOILET GOODS: FIRST FLOOR
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET STAMFORD, CONN.

Final Clearance of Overcoats
Two Groups—$15 and $25
Values $50.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Phone 3-3245
THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

WATERBURY

A New Pair Absolutely Free of
"PRESTIGE"
PURE SILK HOSE
If they do not wear satisfactorily in every way.
"Prestige" Silk Hose for Women combine STYLE, QUALITY and REASONABLE PRICE. See them at our Hosiery Department.
$1.00 a pair
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

May we be of service to you?
B. M. Freeman
427 WILLOW STREET
PHONE 4-0197

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Wilbur Coon Shoes for Women
"A made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes"
in styles that are always new and smart.
Widths AA to EEE. $5.95 and $6.95

Choice Valentines
From Five Cents Up
JANE KELLY Inc.

SEND FLOWERS
for a Valentine
Order from
DEAN, *The Florist*
WATERBURY, CONN.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

The DOROTHY-MARIE BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in all branches of beauty culture.
Oak Court Apts. Phone
3212 Walbrook Avenue Liberty 1818

Phone Calvert 5421 *We Deliver*
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER Jr., *Proprietor*
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 LEXINGTON MARKET

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's
Fine Furniture
Now Priced
10 to 50% Off During
February Sale
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

Ground Gripper Shoes
Corrective and Dress
With Comfort and Wear
for
Men, Women and Children
10 STEUBEN STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

We ask you to compare
Black Stork Anthracite
with any other grade.
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
Phone 3-1268

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
General Repairing

BINGHAMTON

Hats that bloom in the Spring tra-la!
Entrancing New Models
STRAWS and FELTS—*see them today.*
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Stetson, Bostonian, Florsheim
I. Miller Beautiful Shoes and Hose

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Cloverdale Farms Co.
Phone 2-5361
"A" Pasteurized Milk
Certified Milk
Guernsey "A" Raw Milk
Cottage Cheese
Buttermilk, Butter
Ice Cream

BRONXVILLE

Eugène Method of
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting and Shaping by Male Operator
Marcel and Finger Waving
Facials
Studio Arcade Hairdressing Shop
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Road West, North End of Sta. Plaza

Buy your Candy from our Drug Store, also Toilet and Household Necessities.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONDFIELD ROAD

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
HAVE MOVED TO
47-49 So. Third Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Telephone Oakwood 3193
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave. Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Tuckahoe

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

The Winchester Store
HARRY P. HOBLIN
Hardware, Paint, Seed
We also carry a good line of House and Garden Supplies.
KRAFT AVENUE Tel. 2107

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

"The Furniture Studio"
Furniture of Lasting Beauty
Skillfully Made Reasonably Priced
PERCY MORNINGSTAR
54 Palmer Avenue, Bronxville

BUFFALO

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

WILLIAM J. CONDON
University 7647 OPEN EVENINGS

GLASSES FITTED
3181 BAILEY AVENUE, BUFFALO, N. Y.
near Kensington

ESTABLISHED 1865 B. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
Cone Cleaned
READING
Anthracite
Doner Hanna Semet-Solvay Coke
D. J. STICKNEY COAL CO.
161 PEARL STREET Cl. 0796

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
Let's Start Over Again
1339 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

Pressed-O-Cleaners
Pressing and Repairing
We Call and Deliver
VAL. FLAHERTY 283 W. FERRY STREET
Tel. Li-4570

NuBONE
CUSTOM MADE CORSETS!
The last word in slenderizing foundation garments. Exclusive Corsetiere home service. Call—
CRES. 7588-J

GRACE PICKARD
505 DELAWARE AVENUE
MODEL AND INCLUSIVE HATS $5.00 up
Made in Our Workroom, $7.50 up
KNITTED SUITS HANDBAGS

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

Mark Twain Candies
HOME MADE
MARK TWAIN HOTEL
RUTH KLINE BETTY BATES

NEW YORK

GLENS FALLS

SCHRADE'S FLOWERS
ALWAYS LOVELY
Flowers for Your Valentine
February 14th
H. Schrade & Sons Inc.
QUEENSBURY HOTEL
Phone 2-3146 GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

ITHACA

Refresh Your Wardrobe With
New Spring Dresses
$10
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Moderately Priced Dresses in Crepes, Velvets and Wool
The CRANCE SHOP
326 EAST STATE ST. Phone 9583

QUALITY BAKED GOODS *and* NUT MEATS
at
Lenray Bakery and Delicatessen
218 WEST STATE ST. Phone 9395

JAMESTOWN

FINE WATCHES
PERFECT DIAMONDS
Our Repair Work Guaranteed
C. E. Bradley Inc.
Next Door to Shea's Theatre

KENMORE

Premier Foods
at
WERNER'S MARKET
Groceries and Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 9832

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

A Really Surprising Event
OUR 9c SALE
Exciting—Unusual—Store-Wide
Begins Saturday, February 11th
Ends Saturday, February 18th
G. W. MERRELL
192 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 2460

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
58 PALMER AVENUE
Telephones
For Service 2003—Larchmont 1331 for Sales

Long Island

CORONA

Call Hav. 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coal and Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

DOUGLASTON

"Keyes" Meats are treats
May we serve you?
DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEO. KEYES, Prop.
40-27 MAIN AVE. BAYSIDE 9 {2080 2081

ELMHURST

THE CHAMPION LAUNDRY
Family Laundry Services Exclusively
A Laundry of Distinction
Serving Since 1885
Long Island phone Stillwell 4-8764
New York phone Columbus 5-8164

E. CORBO *Footwear for Entire Family*
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
RUBBERS, BOOTEES, GALOSHES
91-02 Corona Ave.

Reliable Merchandise Lower than city prices
Sack & Daniels
9051 CORONA AVENUE
"Elmhurst's Leading Dept. Store"
Call New. 9-1884 for prompt delivery
Fruit and Vegetables
Delicatessen and Groceries
Potato Salad 10c lb., Cole Slaw 15c lb.
ADOLF KOPF
CORONA AVENUE AT 94TH STREET

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
All Kinds of Cakes
Made to Order
Cardani Ice Cream
1855 MOTT AVE. Free Delivery

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. MOTT and CORNAGE AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

PHONE FAR ROCKAWAY 7-0867
RED STAR MARKET
LAWRENCE—MEAT DEPT.
Week-End Specials
Rib Filet Steaks 38c
Fresh Dressed Roasting Chickens 21c
270 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
CEDARHURST
WOODMERE
FAR ROCKAWAY
NEPONSET

Levy, Cedarhurst Bootery, Inc.
Formerly VOGUE BOOTERY
SHOES FOR THE FAMILY
Agency for Vogue Nature Form Shoes for Children, and Arch Rest for Women.
CENTRAL AVE., Opp. Central Theatre
Phone Ced. 3421

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
Real Estate and Insurance
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

FLUSHING

Distinctive Gifts
Drake's
Art in Flowers
40-09 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-1881
We telegraph flowers.

Lowerre's Pharmacy
We carry a complete line of toilet necessities and household articles.
149-24 41 AVENUE
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NEW YORK

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Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy of New York Evening Post
PLAYING SAFE

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald
THE GOAT

Courtesy of Kansas City Star
TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP, THE BOYS ARE MARCHING

In Lighter Vein

Making Sure

A woman stopped a bus conductor and told him not to start till she had reached the top. When she reached the last step he called: "Are you all right, madam?"

"No," was the reply, "I am coming down again."

"Where do you want to go to, madam?"

"Well, I'm not going anywhere today, but if it's fine I might go for a ride tomorrow, and I wanted to see if I could get up the steps to the top."—*Pearson's.*

Too Much

The conductor was rehearsing a new musical play.

"That's far too loud," interrupted the producer.

"I can't help it," returned the conductor; "it calls for forte."

"Never mind that," answered the producer; "make it thirty-five."—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

The Exception

"He married Sylvia because she's different from all the other women he knows."

"Different! How?"

"She's the only one who would have him."—*Vart Hem.*

Caution

Sergeant: "Did you catch that car?"

Operator of Patrol Car: "No, sir. We chased it until our speedometer showed we had gone 500 miles this month since changing oil, so we had to stop and drain the crank case."

All Nature

Dodo

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE knows the exact date when the dodo became extinct, but the last record known is that of the chief mate of the Berkley Castle, which sailed to the island of Mauritius, the home of the extinct bird, in 1681. At a dinner held on the island in 1815, several persons from 70 to 90 years of age were present, but not one knew the dodo.

The bird was known and named by the Portuguese when they first set foot on the island. Not colonizing there, but merely visiting, they turned pigs and dogs loose, and in time the animals overran Mauritius in such numbers as to cause the dodo's extinction through the destruction of the eggs and young.

The plumage of the dodo is known today only from a few rare paintings, the most noteworthy being those originals by Savery in Berlin and Vienna, and those by Gijsbert de Hondecoeter at The Hague. From a preserved head and left foot, now on exhibition at Oxford, Eng., and from bones dug up in a marsh in 1866 by Professor Reinhardt, models of the bird have been reconstructed and are to be seen in a few museums in America and Europe. The one shown above is a drawing of a bird on exhibition at Agassiz Museum, Cambridge, Mass., constructed of feathers taken from the crested screamer and similar birds.

The dodo was about the size of a 15-pound turkey, with a sharp beak, hooked like a vulture's. Its body was short and stocky, the wings useless for flight, and the tail ridiculously like a feather duster. The feet and legs were strong and massive. The bill was a bluish-gray, while the rest of the body was blue-black. Females were blackish-brown. The form of the body suggests that it was a bird of light thickets, probably living on fruit.

For a long time the bird was classed as a vulture by reason of the vulture-like bill. Cuvier thought it related to the ostrich. Gould classed it as a bird of prey. Its classification has puzzled all the greatest naturalists. Today the favorite opinion is that it belongs to the pigeon group, having the same type of breastbone and similar skin. External circumstances making flight unnecessary are believed to have resulted in making this local "pigeon" the flightless fruit-eater that it was, and the giant of the group.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I'LL not willingly offend, nor be easily offended;
What's amiss I'll strive to mend, and endure what can't be mended.
—DR. WATTS

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Tax commissioners of Macon, Ga., fixed the salary of Usher T. Winslett at $120 a year as tax collector (which is agreeable to the latter, except that he is required to furnish a fidelity bond of $25,000, the annual premium of which costs him $250)?

The first trolley car patent was issued in 1892?

Approximately 500 passengers arrive and depart from the Newark Airport daily?

For the Scrapbook

Wise Saws From Many Lands

Wishes won't wash dishes.

They hurt themselves who wrong others.

When things come to the worst they'll mend.

The world is as free for a fly as for an eagle.

Let the great books of the world be your principal study.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

The time is never lost that is devoted to work.

Wit is folly unless a wise man has the keeping of it.

No man is the only wise man.

Wisdom does not always speak in Greek and Latin.

To him that wills, ways are not wanting.

The virtues of our ancestors profit us nothing unless we imitate them.

He conquers twice who conquers himself in victory.

Never open the door to a little vice lest a great one enter with it.

Truth never fears investigation.

Birds are entangled by their feet, men by their tongues.

Time misspent is not lived but lost.

He is never alone that is in the company of noble thoughts.

The best thing in the world is to live above it.

He teaches me to be good that does me good.

The stone sharpens knives but it is dull itself.

I had rather it would be asked why I had not a statue than why I had.

One may say too much even upon the best subject.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Duodecillion (R. E. D.)—The derivation is from the Latin *duodecim*, "twelve," and *million*, evidently a coined word extended from Latin *mille* "thousand" ("Million," of course, represents a thousand thousand).

Considering "million" as the number made by the addition of the first set of three ciphers to a thousand, "billion" as two sets of ciphers beyond a thousand, "sextillion" as six sets of ciphers beyond a thousand, "decillion" as 10 sets of ciphers beyond a thousand, we can see how, according to the prevailing system of numeration, "duodecillion" is considered as 12 sets of three ciphers beyond a thousand—that is, 36 ciphers added to 1000, or a total of 39 ciphers following the unit. (Here we are, count them: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.)

According to the British and German system of numeration, which regards a billion as a million millions, a trillion as a million billions, etc., a "duodecillion" would be represented by a unit followed by 72 ciphers.

Academics (R. E. D.)—The correspondent inquires about this word in the sentence: "Academics of the right sort are requisite."

The word in the sense indicated by the context is not yet listed in any dictionary, but it obviously means "academic studies"—that is, the arts and sciences.

"Academy," of course, is derived from the Greek ἀκαδήμεια (akademia), first applied to a large inclosure of ground in Athens where Plato taught. The name is thought by some scholars to have been given to the place because the ground was once the property of one Academus (cf. Horace's *silvas Academi*, "groves of Academus"). Others have contended that the place was named after the hero Akademus.

What They Say

A Good Fight

"If nations want to fight, let them fight at cricket and football."—*Sir Oliver Lodge.*

Sh-h

"Some people would rather argue about religion than demonstrate it."—*Roy L. Smith.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I told ol Togo about Buster and his troubles and he wanted to know if there wasn't something we could do about it
Yes, I said and I told him about my plan—
He was all for it and said he would be glad to help me—
Then as we had a few minutes to spare we frolicked about a bit—
Then pitched in and had one of our old time tussles.
TO BE CONTINUED

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

54

It is hardly 30 years ago since the horse and buggy was substituted by the automobile. Being still valuable on the farm, especially when feed is cheap, the farmers have been slow to abandon them; and, of course, as long as we have horsemen, they shall be seen on the bridal paths

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Resentment Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"BILL," a middle-aged man, poorly clad, but clean-looking, knocked on the back door at Mrs. F——'s asking for work. Mrs. F——'s house is on the outskirts of the city and the man said he had been walking far, but still he had not found employment or any food. It happened at this particular house that the yard was in need of repairs and Mrs. F—— was able, after giving the man some food, to put him also to work.

Bill came often to Mrs. F——'s in the next few months. He was conscientious at his work and willing to take whatever Mrs. F—— felt that she was able to pay. As a reward for this faithful service, she offered Bill several days' work in cleaning the entire house. However, before the appointed time, her income was severely cut, and when Bill arrived for the job, she had to put him off.

At this he seemed to become angry. He said he had walked from town, that he had had neither breakfast nor dinner the night before. Mrs. F—— was as kind as possible, giving the man a warm meal and as much money as she could possibly spare. Then she did not see him for weeks.

When at last he did return, she noticed a great change. "Why, what's happened, Bill?" she asked. "Did you find a steady job?"

"Did I?" he replied and his face beamed with delight. "But before I tell you where, I want to apologize. You don't know how truly sorry I am for the way I acted the morning you couldn't give me work. It has bothered me ever since. But right after I left here I got to thinking how grateful I should have been for all the work you'd given me before. And that very same day—just the minute I got over the grudge—I walked right into this job." Then he went on to explain about his present employment.

It is pleasant to hear that Bill's job turned out to be permanent and that Mrs. F—— helped a great deal by her recommendation to his employer. Truly resentment overcome opened the way for opportunity.

Brevities

Schenectady Gazette: What's the use? You can't start farming without a thousand dollars, and if you have that much it isn't necessary to farm.

Punch: A lecturer has traced the history of the hat back 3000 years. We wonder if it would be any use to place the problem of our gold-mounted umbrella in his hands?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

America's Agrarian Revolt

ONE of the iniquitous things about a war is the number of times it has to be fought over. This has no reference to the story-tellings of veterans, nor in this instance to the chain of contentions set up when an Alsace-Lorraine changes hands. It might be supposed that the plains of Iowa were about as far removed from the World War as could be, yet in the American middle West an echo of that conflict resounds as surely as in the Polish Corridor.

One who looks into the farm mortgage situation troubling the United States will immediately be impressed with the fact that two-thirds of the indebtedness which has brought agriculture to grief was incurred during and shortly after the war.

While the world was wasting its substance in slaughter the farmer was besought to produce every stalk his acres would yield. Prices were run up high and then guaranteed. Farmers, enjoying a glimpse of affluence and untaught in economic history, put their money into high-priced land and borrowed to buy more. Billions of dollars of investment capital from banks, insurance companies, the Federal Government and individual lenders encouraged them. Farmers with years of toil behind them retired, taking mortgages to provide them an income. Buyers of joint stock land bank securities supposed they were investing in one of the most stable forms of wealth.

But with the war over, prices fell. On farm products they literally tobogganed. In 1921, and again in 1930-32, prices dropped until now it takes four times as much farm produce to pay interest on a debt as it did in 1919.

The result is that, as Mr. Eric Englund, assistant chief of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, equitably surveys the situation in the New York Times, not only thousands of farm families are struggling under what seem crushing burdens if they have not already been dispossessed, but also thousands of investors, direct or indirect, stand to lose some or all of their savings. It is well to recognize, as he points out, that probably not more than 42 per cent of the farms of the country are under mortgage.

Of these mortgaged farms, the Department of Agriculture estimates that 50 out of every 1000 are mortgaged for more than 100 per cent of their value, 157 for more than 75 per cent and 367 for more than 50 per cent. And Mr. Englund calculates that gross farm income has fallen to a level at which "nearly all of it would be required to pay mortgage charges and taxes on farms mortgaged at more than three-fourths of full value."

Thus the burden presses upon some with intense severity. And with such serious social consequences that where farm communities have seen members caught between the millstones of the credit system and the price system they have taken the law into their own hands to prevent foreclosures. Bidders intimidated; a whole farm "bought" by neighbors for $2.07 and leased back to the mortgagor; announcements by judges that they would hear no more foreclosures; demands of farmers' organizations for moratoria—these have been incidents of the campaign.

Some observers hence declare that a farm rebellion in the United States is not a threat of the future but that it is already taking place; that the processes of law are being set aside; that insurance companies are merely making a strategic retreat in reducing interest rates, and that confiscation of creditors' rights is being condoned to avert another kind of confiscation from the farmer. However this may be, the situation is sufficiently serious to warrant the most earnest attention of the nation. In this aftermath of the war, as in the war itself, the farm battalions occupy exposed first line trenches on the economic front.

But the very memory of the origin of these difficulties should serve as a reminder of the unsatisfactoriness, if not futility, of settlement by martial methods. The trouble with wars is that they sow not peace, but rancors and more strife. Solutions are reached not by acrimony and denunciation, but by consultation. Let methods not of hostility but of quiet conference be applied to the farm debt problem, whether in Congress or across bankers' tables, and settlement will be more lasting.

"Is That My Voice?"

IN A period so often called a machine age, it is not surprising to learn from a news item that a voice recorder is aiding the Smith College spoken English department in its program to improve the spoken English of undergraduates.

As is commonly observable, speakers do not hear themselves speak as others hear them. With the voice recorder at hand, it appears, one may paraphrase Burns—

> Oh, wad some power the giftie bear us
> To hear oursel's as ithers hear us—

and find in that contraption the desired giftie. There comes to mind the young woman who said, "Thome people tell me I lithp, but I cannot perthieve it." Aided by a voice recorder, the young woman could have heard herself lisp. Over and over she could hear herself speak as others heard her, studying on successive records her progress (if she so desired) toward maturer-sounding conversation.

"We cannot take the speech of one section," said William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, in a recent address, "and impose it upon all sections of the country alike. If we cannot speak of standards in this sense, at least we can recognize different levels of speech." The Smith College program, it may be noted, differs from most efforts to "reform" conversational utterance in that it does not seek to standardize speech, but gives serious attention to a technique of speaking that applies to all languages and variations.

The object lesson provided by the voice recorder, one may comfortably believe, will not take issue with Shakespeare's opinion:

> Her voice was soft,
> Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman.

The speech of such a voice is often more immediately intelligible than of a louder one. But to the great majority of humans, one may believe, this question of speech is of too little personal concern.

Even the argument of the ad-writer (illustrated by pictures) that a correspondence course in proper speaking opens the doors of society and unbars the gate to high-salaried positions in the business world will touch but a few. The ability to express thought by articulate sound is so commonplace that few regard it with deserved wonder; and most of us have talked so long and so much that (without a voice recorder) it can hardly occur to us that we do not talk quite as well as we might.

Flight Comes to Earth

IT IS not unthinkable that when a father takes his son to the museum half-a-century hence, the lad may be puzzled by a queer boxlike contraption with rods, smokestacks and all manner of gadgets fastened to the outside. And, should he ask, "Did people really ride in those things?" his indulgent parent will be forced to reply, "Yes, William, that's what a train looked like in the pre-rail Zeppelin days."

For plans of the German railways to put new high-speed streamlined electric trains in regular passenger operation give commercial sanction to an engineering achievement. Many technicians, among them excellent German engineers, have been emphasizing the importance of aerodynamics to ordinary transport. They have shown the great savings in power as well as the gains in speed that result by applying to ordinary vehicles the lessons of overcoming air resistance that have been learned in the conquest of the air.

Yet it is one thing for an engineer to prove that, because of its streamlines, an ostrich egg has less air resistance than a ten-cent piece. It is another thing to develop light, streamlined trains upon a basis where they can be made economically practical. Sufficient saving in time must be offered to justify the additional fares which, in the early stages at least, must be charged for such service.

Here the trial trip of the "Flying Hamburger," streaking between Berlin and Hamburg at an average speed of seventy-six miles an hour, affords a comparison that has been somewhat overlooked. Its record of 178 miles in 140 minutes has been widely compared with current train speeds. But the Reichsbahn's "rail Zeppelin" came within a half-hour of equaling the scheduled airplane time between the two German cities.

The Berlin-Hamburg roadbed, regarded as one of the best on the Continent—flat, and practically as straight as a billiard cue—offers an exceptional opportunity for the "rail Zeppelin" to perform at its best. Contemplated placing of similar although somewhat less powered streamlined cars upon west-German schedules will not encounter such ideal conditions nor will such speed be possible.

But as the high-speed trains develop in service, and as increasing mechanical refinements become possible through experience, it is not too much to expect that the rail service will more closely approach present air speeds. The prospect does not cause German aeronautical designers any concern. They say it will simply be necessary to build faster aircraft. Already they are looking toward the stratosphere, searching for tremendous speeds, and ready to let railroads, if they can, approximate the records of today. Distance, by now accustomed to seeing its potency pale, can look forward to making new concessions on the face of the earth as well as in the air.

Does the Film Fan Play His Part?

A READER takes issue with some of the statements contained in the series of articles on American films which has been running in the Monitor. And with one of the correspondent's assertions many will be in hearty agreement.

"Many articles and statements," he writes, "have appeared recently by editors and industrial leaders pointing out, and rightly so, that a change in present conditions must be brought about by a change in the individual. Why make an exception to this rule in the case of motion pictures?"

Defending the average producer, director and writer who, he affirms, prefer to give the public good pictures but are "sadly handicapped by the demand of the public," he contends that "all that is needed, therefore, is the desire for and support of good pictures on the part of the public. That of course requires of the individual the same thought and effort which any change in the individual would necessarily demand."

Putting this conviction into practical effect in his own home, our correspondent has found that "cultivating a taste for the best has the advantage of producing a conviction that reading or seeing the bad is a waste of time. In that way," he adds, "we have not swelled the receipts of bad pictures." Splendid. But how about the less discriminating whose name is multitude? They are entitled to guidance. Are the producer, the director and the writer as sensitive to their great opportunity as is this thoughtful correspondent? Must the noise of the many so often drown the quieter insistence of the minority?

To this correspondent's contention that because certain unpleasant conditions do exist they should be exposed on the screen "as a warning," the Monitor is stoutly opposed. A picture that dwells for one solid hour on the tawdry turmoil of the underworld, and for the final three minutes on its defeat, carries little weight of warning. And everyone knows it is not written, directed and produced with that object in view.

What possibilities ror interesting subjects are open to film producers is shown in the French motion picture entitled, *"A Nous La Liberté,"* in which that pioneering director M. René Clair has pointed a new direction for the screen. In an offering of delightful, yet not intolerant, satire of modern industrialism, very provocative of thought, romance, not forgotten, peers ever round the corner in a simple, tender courtship without so much as a single kiss.

To the argument sometimes advanced that such entertainment appeals only to the intelligent élite, it may be responded that these are days when the rights of minorities are being more and more respected. A great art stands at the crossroads waiting for a leader who shall lift it out of the ruck of dross and sensuality to its rightful place in normal human activities. And in stating this, it is not ignored that the film fan also has a part to play.

Tightening the Bonds

THERE is possibility of enormous benefit in the conference to which President-Elect Roosevelt has invited the governors of the American states, to be held on the morrow of his inauguration.

It is a far-flung continent across which the Stars and Stripes throws its unifying influence over forty-eight domains, each in its realm a sovereign with its own traditions, interests and purposes. Once when these states were only thirteen they came near falling apart until the Constitution took the place of loose confederation. Again when they were thirty-four the Union was preserved only after a long ordeal of blood and fire.

Today, though no threat of disruption exists, divisive influences are at work which must continually be combated. Some of these operate not so much to set state against state as to engender friction or at least lack of coöperation between the state governments and the Federal Administration which holds them together and should represent them all. Too often the states have been looked upon of late as mere departments, branches or administrative units of the national authority, whereas by the United States Constitution—whether for good or ill—they are the sources of authority, the grantors of powers to the National Government and the custodians of the individual citizen's safety, property and welfare to a much greater degree than is commonly supposed.

Hence it is of the utmost importance that they shall coöperate with each other and with the National Government in those matters of legislation where their interests and powers overlap. Of this nature, most conspicuously, is the problem of taxation, to which Mr. Roosevelt first of all asks the attention of the governors.

It is significant that only last week an interstate conference of members of state legislatures, the first of its kind, was held in Washington, at which this matter of eliminating the conflicts and duplication between state and federal taxation was the primary subject of discussion. Both state and federal governments tax incomes and inheritances; both now lay excises on such things as cigarettes and gasoline; the possibility appears of federal incursion into the general sales tax field already occupied by some of the states, and real estate meanwhile groans under what is declared an intolerable burden. Thus the one-time division of sources for state and for national revenue has become blurred, and it is clearly necessary that new lines be drawn.

It is too much to expect that any ready-made agreement or oracular formula will come immediately from the conference of governors with their erstwhile colleague from New York. The assembly of legislators, after an enlightening discussion, found it better to provide for further study of the question than to attempt at once to make specific recommendations. But both conferences are virtually sure to have beneficial results in an increased understanding between the participants which should lead in time to a concrete solution.

More immediate actions may be discussed under other topics on the agenda for the Roosevelt conference; for federal-state action in unemployment relief and farm mortgage relief is certainly urgent, and the promotion of better land use and simplification of local government are important. But most broadly significant will be the establishment, if possible, of a new tradition of coöperation between state and national government.

Editorial Notes

Federal jobs listed by the Civil Service Commission as open after March 4 total between 135,000 and 150,000, but one hopes the Democrats can find several times that many openings for members of all parties during the next Administration.

Night illumination of Niagara Falls is to be reduced from $15,000 to $12,000 in cost, but not at all in volume of light. With all the electricity it generates, it might seem that Niagara should be able to get all the illumination it can stand for nothing.

Lord Marley, Labor whip in the House of Lords, arrives in New York advocating the abolition of that body. His reasoning commands thoughtful consideration: he says a seat in the Lords is by inheritance and that statesmanship is not.

Mr. Roosevelt must have been on pins and needles waiting to see how the elections would turn out yesterday—when the electoral college vote was counted in the House of Representatives.

Stability in the Philippines

By H. B. ELLISTON

PERHAPS the first thought that arises in most Americans in considering the award of political independence to the Philippines is: Could the Filipinos safeguard themselves against outside aggression?

In the sixteenth century, just prior to the Spanish occupation, the islands were successively overrun by conquerors from Java, China, and Japan. Java is now a Dutch colony. All the Malay world, in fact, is subject to alien rule, governed either by the British or the Dutch. What will stir in the Malays as a result of the American act (and, for that matter, in French Indo-China) will be a renewed desire for their own independence, not an ambition to exploit the grant to the Philippines.

What of the Chinese and Japanese? Together with the Malays, they practically encircle the Philippines, and teem with highly competent and migrating populations. The Philippines, on the contrary, are sparsely populated, with about 12,000,000 people, and, in spite of the policy of economic development which has animated every Governor-General since Leonard Wood, only one-third of all the arable land available is yet under cultivation.

Chinese totaling 150,000 already control 60 per cent of the retail trade of the islands. Their incoming has proceeded at a steady pace in spite of the fact that the Chinese Exclusion Laws of the United States are supposed to extend to the Philippines. It is hardly likely that an Oriental country of the caliber of the Philippines would try to maintain them against another Oriental country. Even if it tried, the result would clearly be much more of a failure than it is now, if it did not result in political trouble.

Thus a free Philippines seems bound to result in an infiltration of Chinese, who swarm throughout Indonesia, with possible consequences on the politics of the islands. It used to be thought that the Chinese did not concern themselves with the politics of their adopted countries. Gone is that thought. It has had to yield to a host of new facts. In British Malaya, where the Chinese outnumber even the natives, much Chinese political activity has been reported, the result, no doubt, of the political fermentation now taking place in the home country.

But Japan stands well in the forefront in any speculation about the international consequences arising from an independent Philippines. Some wild fears have been indulged in. They arise from the general apprehension now surcharging the atmosphere of the Pacific. Action from the Japanese, it seems to me, will be limited to economic enterprise. They have a population problem, rendered more acute by bars that other countries have erected against them. That problem can be satisfied peaceably in two ways: migration to warm climes and industrialization at home. Japan is trying both. As for the former method, Japanese are now spilling over into South America, especially Brazil. As for the latter, Japan is poor in raw materials, and requires sources within easy reach. The Philippines, having both a hospitable climate and many resources required by Japanese industrialists, will in all likelihood witness an increasing influx of Japanese and Japanese capital.

According to Manuel Roxas, well-known Filipino politician, speaking on the radio the other day, the number of Japanese in the Philippines is only 8000, but, according to official figures put out by the Japanese Government, it is 50,000. Migration has so far been held back by the land regulations in the islands limiting the size of holdings. But, in spite of these restrictions, the Japanese have been very active in the development of Filipino products, particularly Manila hemp, or *abaca*, in which they have already invested about $5,000,000. They also have their eyes on Philippine rubber, mineral resources, and lumber.

It might seem strange that the Philippine Islands are so ill developed. The land regulations are responsible.

In responding to the Filipinos' demand for such regulations after the war, the United States has exercised a good deal of self-denial, exhibiting trusteeship of the highest quality. Rubber is the most important foreign commodity required by American industry. Mindanao, the large island to the south, is eminently suited to its cultivation, with 1,500,000 acres accessible. Yet the obstacles presented to foreign companies in the leasing of large plots of ground have left it comparatively untouched. The United States has turned elsewhere for its supplies.

Without doubt there will be many offers to develop the Philippines when, and if, the American flag is hauled down, and they will be irresistible. Whether that will make for stability only time can tell. But when the free-trade ties with the United States are cut off, and the Filipinos have to look elsewhere for revenue, they will probably welcome such development, even under foreign auspices.

Lincoln's Home Town

THIS is Springfield, Ill., and every schoolboy and schoolgirl in the world knows that Springfield is the home of Lincoln.

We leave the train, stroll a scant two blocks up town to the old public square, and Lincoln memories crowd in upon us.

"Can it be," you ask yourself, "that in this modest city of some 80,000 people lived and moved and wrought one of the greatest of men?"

Most precisely it can be, and it is, all true. Somehow we have idealized and romanced in our minds about this thing, until we have given the picture heroic setting, when, after all, we are in just a pleasant, up-to-date Illinois city, a midwestern, small metropolis, with a big square and some ten-story buildings, shiny cars and crowds of people hurrying to and fro, intent on buying goods, satisfying material wants, meeting friends, planning trips, new business ventures, and moved by just the same things that motivate Americans in any part of the country. It's not much different to other cities of its size. Where is this historic stage, this grand setting, for the great Emancipator? So you say to your disappointed self as you move about with the Springfield crowds, and wonder why no one accosts you and offers to point out the Lincoln home or take you over the ways Lincoln walked.

* * *

But, wait a minute! Whether it fits your mood and your expectancy or not, it is the very same historic spot on which Lincoln walked and lived, and here you are in the midst of old-time Lincoln haunts. This square is hallowed with his memories. That weather-beaten public building in the middle is the old State House, that stood there in his day, and up in the main room in the corner is where the Governor of his day had his office, and it was in this office that Lincoln had his headquarters as President-Elect for three months before he left for Washington.

And, while the buildings are now mostly new and modern and somewhat metropolitan, yet some of these smaller ones stood there in his day and, so far as romance is concerned, Springfield is ten times as auspicious looking now as in Lincoln's day.

The Springfield that Lincoln knew was a drab, dusty, unimpressive town; yet, walking its streets and looking out on these same prairies and cornfields, the tall young lawyer thought those great thoughts about the rights of men and the destiny of his country and dreamed of the great part he was to play upon the world's stage.

Now as we drive northward along a superb boulevard, we have been noticing that tall, white marble shaft far above the trees and we know it is the Lincoln monument.

Illinois has done nobly in the honoring of her greatest son. Formerly, the inside of the tomb was cluttered with a mass of relics, scattered documents and photos, all jumbled together. Now, these have all been taken to a proper museum and instead one walks into a beautiful sarcophagus of marble and onyx, round an octagon, down marble passageways, and at every turn there are small bronze replicas of the famous Lincoln statues.

Arriving at the cenotaph, one sees a soldier boy standing guard. Here one may lay his wreath and pause in uncovered tribute to the man who freed a race of men, saved his country and reunited it after one of the most terrible civil wars in history, and who was later a martyr to the cause.

Outside the trees bend heavily their arching branches, as if to guard the mighty hero; the elms sway in the breeze, and just across the way come the breath of new-mown hay, the call of the crow, the scent of early June corn—all just as he knew it in the long ago.

W. C. W.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

America's Dwindling Trade With France

THE statement of the American Consul-General in Paris that French exports to the United States fell off 37 per cent in 1932 as compared to 1930 and that American exports to France decreased 50 per cent reflects not only the depression in the two countries, but also the tariff war between them and the bitterness engendered by the war debts. . . .

France has made overtures for mutual concessions, but the Grundy-Hoover tariff allows for no such concessions. Any reciprocal arrangement was out of the question and France would consider no other kind of plan. The result is that the United States is without a commercial treaty with France. . . .

President-Elect Roosevelt will inherit this problem from the Hoover Administration and his policies promise a speedy settlement. Mr. Roosevelt can meet France half way on a reciprocal tariff arrangement. He can help to bring the two high tariff nations to a coöperative basis. . . .

A mutually beneficial trade accord would go far toward removing the friction between the two countries growing out of war debts.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*

Warnings From the Senate

TWO senators have taken time by the forelock and warned Mr. Roosevelt of the dreadful possibilities in negotiations regarding intergovernmental debts. Though of opposing parties, they found themselves in accord on this point. They agree that any arrangements a President might make would be "going over the head of Congress." Such an objection is not even plausible. The Executive alone can deal directly with the representatives of other powers. Congress can assent to or repudiate any agreement he may make. But it has no authority to dictate in advance the conduct of foreign relations.

Probably Senators Reed and Lewis know that as well as anyone. They are giving their advice, if not their consent, before it is required. After rebuking the British Ambassador for seeing Mr. Roosevelt at his own request, Senator Lewis drew upon the case of President Wilson as a warning to his successor. . . .

But what has all this to do with Mr. Roosevelt? He has no intention of crossing the ocean to negotiate debt settlements. The representatives of other powers are coming to him. Nor is he likely, if consultation is necessary, to ignore members of the Republican Party. . . . Mr. Roosevelt will have every reason to wish to consult members of Congress in both Houses. But it is not for them to dictate to him at this stage of the proceedings. . . .

Even Senator Reed realizes that nothing save moral compulsion can be applied to the collection of the debts. Great Britain has hitherto lived up to an exceedingly heavy obligation. It is perfectly clear that she can no longer do so. What, then, is the United States to do—accept some reasonable compromise or, by insisting upon the letter of the bond, run the risk of losing everything? The most belligerent congressman must know that we cannot collect these debts by force, and that the mere threat to do so would have unfortunate consequences.

Whatever the ultimate action of Congress may be, its interference at this time, accompanied by violent language calculated to offend other nations, is both superfluous and unwise. The Constitution gives the President sole power to make treaties. The obligation of ratification lies with the Senate. Really, learned senators ought not to need instruction upon such an elementary matter as this.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Slot Machine

SLOT machines come under the head of percentage games. That is, they are not games of skill. The only skill that goes into them is the skill with which they are built to beat the player. A child can play them and they can handle the smartest gambler in the world like a child. Slot machines can hardly be called games of chance, for the player has no chance. Mechanically, the machines are so constructed that the house cannot lose. The percentage is always against the player. In the parlance of the gambler, the slot machine is a sucker's game. Nobody that knows anything about the slot machine or its inner workings ever goes up against it.

The whole purpose of the slot machines is to rake in the nickels of the fledgling. As a rule, they are disguised as vending machines, but this ruse does not alter their character. . . . A player may get a handful of nickels on his first trial, but if he stays with the machine the machine will get everything he has. . . . The machine is designed to do just that. There is no escape from its mathematical exactions.

In every sense the slot machine is a racket and nothing more.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Big Day on the Water Front

ONE suspects that the captain and crew of the British freighter Baron Elibank were considerably astonished at the host of Richmonders who swarmed over their craft on New Year's Day.

It was just an ordinary jaunt with a load of sugar for the Baron Elibank, but not so for the city of Richmond. The arrival of the first foreign craft in this port in thirty-three years was something to celebrate.

Now we may look forward to additional efforts at salesmanship on the part of the Chamber of Commerce. . . . We may not be able to admit the Leviathan to our harbor next year, but we can offer wharfage facilities to much bigger craft than that pioneer—the Baron Elibank.—*Richmond* (Va.) *Times-Dispatch.*